THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR AUGUST 1806:

With a Plate of the proposed TUNNEL *under the* FORTH.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from July 26. to August 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
July 26	29.6	52	55	0.05	Rain
27	29.51	55	59	0.05	Ditto
28	29.3	52	59	——	Cloudy
29	29.45	52	70	——	Clear
30	29.5	52	68	——	Cloudy
31	29.56	55	63	0.06	Rain
August 1	29.57	54	61	0.02	Shower
2	29.59	53	65	0.01	Ditto
3	30.	55	68	——	Clear
4	29.82	51	71	——	Ditto
5	29.5	55	66	0.05	Rain
6	29.43	53	64	——	Clear
7	29.2	58	72	——	Ditto
8	29.1	54	77	——	Ditto
9	29.	55	60	0.81	Rain
10	29.3	53	67	——	Clear
11	29.5	54	70	——	Ditto
12	29.65	55	66	——	Ditto
13	29.78	52	63	0.15	Rain
14	29.8	50	64	——	Clear
15	29.82	51	67	——	Ditto
16	29.85	54	63	——	Ditto
17	30.91	56	67	——	Ditto
18	29.8	45	73	——	Ditto
19	29.75	48	74	——	Ditto
20	29.6	55	64	0.08	Shower
21	29.5	54	61	0.06	Rain
22	29.41	55	65	0.07	Ditto
23	29.3	57	61	0.1	Ditto
24	29.1	54	60	0.05	Ditto
25	29.	52	56	0.05	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 1.61

High Water at LEITH For SEPTEMBER 1806.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
M. 1	4 6	4 28
Tu. 2	4 51	5 14
W. 3	5 38	6 3
Th. 4	6 28	6 55
Fr. 5	7 22	7 50
Sa. 6	8 19	8 48
Su. 7	9 17	9 47
M. 8	10 17	10 46
Tu. 9	11 15	11 43
W. 10	——	0 12
Th. 11	0 40	1 8
Fr. 12	1 34	2 1
Sa. 13	2 28	2 55
Su. 14	3 21	3 48
M. 15	4 14	4 41
Tu. 16	5 8	5 35
W. 17	5 2	6 30
Th. 18	6 56	7 23
Fr. 19	7 49	8 16
Sa. 20	8 41	9 6
Su. 21	9 30	9 54
M. 22	10 17	10 40
Tu. 23	11 2	11 24
W. 24	11 45	——
Th. 25	0 7	0 28
Fr. 26	0 49	1 10
Sa. 27	1 31	1 52
Su. 28	2 13	2 35
M. 29	2 58	3 21
Tu. 30	3 45	4 10

MOON's PHASES.

FOR SEPTEMBER 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Qurtr.	5.	11.	14. even.
New Moon,	12.	2.	15. even.
First Qurtr.	19.	4.	7. even.
Full Moon,	27.	8.	16. even.

September 22. King George III. crowned (1761.)
23. Equal day and night.
29. Michaelmas.

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For AUGUST 1806.

Description of the PLATE.

A Work, in the highest degree curious and important, is now in contemplation for the improvement of this part of the united kingdom. This is no less than a Tunnel, or subterraneous communication, under the Frith of Forth, to be formed at a little distance from Queensferry. The want of a land communication between the metropolis and the northern districts is one of the greatest inconveniencies to which Scotland is at present exposed. Travellers are often subjected to great delay in crossing; few post chaises cross, and no stage coach except the mail. Great quantities of cattle, which are driven South, must either go round by Stirling, or cross with considerable risk and inconvenience, and always with delay. For all these purposes, the projected improvement would be found of the greatest advantage. It would open too an agricultural intercourse between Fife and the Lothians, and would facilitate the passage of the military. The number of persons who, in these different ways, would find it their interest to make use of this communication, could not fail to produce a rent amply sufficient, not only to reimburse the expence of the undertaking, but also to afford a handsome profit.

"At first, says Mr Grieve, one is led, in this investigation, to Queensferry, where, according to the latest chart of the Firth, published by Lawrie and Whittle, 12th May 1794, the breadth is only one mile. But we are obliged soon to abandon this place; for the metals there are whinstone for more than half way over, which could not be mined through but at an enormous expence. Besides, the depth of the tide between the ferries is, according to the said chart, no less than 36 fathoms; and a Tunnel here, to make an equally easy road through it, would be longer than at other places of less depth of water.

The west side of this whinstone ground reaches to within half a mile of Rosyth castle on the north shore, and to Springfield, Mr. Morison's house, on the east bank of the Linnmill burn on the south shore, and in a line between these points is the rock in the sea called Beamer, which is also whin rock.

Immediately to the westward of Rosyth castle comes in the lime-rock, which is also to be traced across the Firth. This lime-stone is worked at Duddingstone, on the south side of the Firth, and at the Mains of Rosyth on the north side.

The

The rock in the sea called the Dove craig, is in the line between these points, and this rock is also limestone. Miners choose to avoid limestone almost as much as whinstone. But there is an additional reason for avoiding this limestone; it happens to be only good in parts, and what is bad or bastard of it is as hard to work as whin, and equally good for nothing when it is wrought. To go to the westward of this lime-rock would be carrying the road out of its course, or farther from Edinburgh; besides, the Firth widens very much to the westward for 10 or 12 miles, and the expence of tunnelling under it anywhere there would be greater.

The distance between the whin-rock on the east hand and the lime-rock on the west hand is little more than half a mile. The metals, in this distance, consist of free-stone, and what the miners call passable metals; these are the desirable metals for cutting the Tunnel in. The present quarry at Rosyth, which supplies free-stone to the wet docks at Leith, is in the middle of this distance. Rosyth castle, to which the northern roads come easier than to any other point, is about 400 yards to the westward of the quarry, and about 50 yards to the northward of the castle; there is an old free-stone quarry, where the Tunnel may enter the ground, and be carried eastward parallel to the shore with such a declivity, that by the time it enters the wet dock quarry, it may have cover enough over it for proceeding to sea with.

This necessary cover will be ascertained by the borings to be previously made at that point, and all along the intended line of the Tunnel.

In like manner, on the south side of the Frith, the Tunnel may enter the ground immediately on the west side of the Linn-mill burn, and proceed westwards parallel to the shore, till, by its declivity, it has taken on a cover proper for proceeding to sea with.

These covers will not need to be very thick, for there is a sleech upon each shore which of itself supports water, while the metals below the sleech are of the same kind with the metals at Whitehaven, which support water without having any sleech upon them. The distance between Rosyth and the opposite shore is, both by Mr. Ainslie's map of Fife, and by the chart above mentioned, called 2 miles, but call it 1800 fathoms.

The greatest depth of water in the middle of the Frith there, is stated in the chart to be 11 fathoms beneath high water-mark, and 9 fathoms more will probably be found to be cover enough for the Tunnel. Suppose the Tunnel 15 feet wide, and 15 feet high arched, with a foot path on each side of three feet broad, to keep carriages in the middle breadth of 9 feet.

Suppose the parallel entries to the shores to be each 250 fathoms long, and to descend 1 in 25, so as the Tunnel may have a cover of 10 fathoms above its sole, or 7 ½ fathoms above its top, before it proceeds to sea. Then its descent to the middle of the Frith, or for 900 fathoms on each side, will only be 1 in 72. Even supposing the depth from high water to the sole of the Tunnel in the middle of the fair way to be 30 fathoms, the descent would only be 1 in 45. By the chart, the tide seems to ebb half a mile from each shore, and the fair way at low water is a mile broad. If a moated pit was sunk at low water on each side, and the Tunnel carried on from north to south, as well as from south to north, it could be finished in 4 ½ years; for the fair way or longest part of it, being 900 fathoms, two fathoms of each end of this could be done weekly. The expence of making the Tunnel would probably be about 160,000l. or 170,000l., viz.

Pre-

Previous soundings and borings, -	L.	1000	0 0
For the sake of expedition, a fire engine would have to be placed on each side of the Frith, though when their levels were communicated, only one of these engines would be used for draining the Tunnel; two small engines at 1200l. each,	L.	2400	0 0
As much for pumps and for erecting them,		2400	0 0
		4800	0 0
Two moated engine pits at low-water mark 30 fathoms deep, 60 fathom at 30l. a fathom, - -		1800	0 0
Two pits at high water-mark, each 10 fathoms deep, 20 fathoms at 20l. including horse gins, to be put on these, -		400	0 0
500 fathoms of entry Tunnel,			
1800 fathoms of ditto —— across the Frith.			
2300 fathoms at 30l. a fathom. . -		69,000	0 0
900 fathoms of engine level, 7 feet high, 4 feet wide, at 20l. -		18,000	0 0
	£.	95,000	0 0
But to make the passage complete, there should be two Tunnels, one for comers, the other for goers. The other Tunnel would cost -		69,000	0 0
	£.	164,000	0 0

"Of the practicability, says Messrs Taylor and Vazie, of the execution of such a work, we have no doubt whatever. This is confirmed by the report of five other eminent mineralogists; and they all agree, that the place pointed out by Mr Grieve, opposite to the Castle of Rosyth, is the most eligible for the undertaking. Upon the whole, they conclude that the capital required will be about 150,000l. and that the work will require about four years to execute."

In Messrs Taylor and Vazie's report there is a letter from R. Burdon, Esq. proprietor of the noted iron bridge at Sunderland, stating that in 1793, when this bridge began to be built, the toll of the ferry over the river Wear was 410l. a-year; that from the certainty which the bridge has given of a speedy and safe passage at all times, the intercourse has so much increased since the bridge was finished, in 1795, that the toll of the ferry now (1806), lets for 660l. a-year, exclusive of 2030l. a-year, the toll which the bridge lets for; this a seven-fold increase, and there can be no doubt that the intercourse at Queensferry, will, by means of the proposed Tunnel, increase in the same ratio.

From an Advertisement appended to a printed publication of these reports, we are happy to see that this undertaking is in a state of great forwardness, and that a number of noblemen and gentlemen, of the first respectability, and scientific character, have organized themselves into a regular body for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

National Debt.

AN account shewing, what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st August 1806:—

Re-

Redeemed by annual million, &c.	L. 60,597,325
Ditto by L. 1 per cent. per annum on Loans,	50,142,462
Ditto by Land Tax, . .	22,628,569
Ditto by L. 1 per cent. per annum on Imperial Loan	688,389
Total	L. 134,056,745

The Sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is L.1,956,490 7 4

On LITERARY DUELLING.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT appears to me to be a most important province of your miscellany, to watch over the prevailing manners and conduct of the age, and when any vicious practice begins to rear its head, to end avour if possible to give it a timely check. It is the consideration of this that moves me to address you on the present occasion.

The late pitched battle between two eminent literary characters, has furnished a frivolous public with a great fund of curiosity and amusement. But I confess I view the matter in a more serious light; for to me it appears to be aiming a mortal blow at the great palladium of the British constitution, the liberty of the press.

For only consider, Sir, what would be the consequence, were every dispute between an author and his critic, like law suits of old, to be thus brought to the decision of single combat. Because a man is skilful in drawing another's blood, does it follow that his judgement must be sound, and his taste correct? Is there any necessary connection between muscular strength, and critical acumen; or when a reasoner is shot through the head, is he thereby confuted? Upon this system a single author, of strong body, and dauntless courage, might strike terror into whole phalanxes of reviewers. Few of these gentlemen would choose to attack a work, knowing that a champion was ready to defend it, sword in hand; and however thick may be the covering of many of their brains, few, it is to be feared, would be impervious to a pistol-shot. In short, Sir, though there ought no doubt to be some check upon the licence of critics, this check ought certainly to be the fear of censure, not bodily fear.

Though not fully prepared to form a judgement on the subject, I certainly feel disposed to espouse the cause of our countryman, whose eloquence, and keen satirical powers, seem never to have been better employed. The appeal to arms too on the part of his adversary, seems to imply his conviction of the inefficacy, in this case, of other weapons. Yet I must complain that, by accepting the challenge, he has given a sort of sanction to the validity of this new kind of criticism. I would call therefore upon all the friends of literature, and of free inquiry, to unite in puting a stop to this rash and dangerous innovation in the republic of letters, and in inducing a recurrence to the old and established system of pen, ink, and paper, which, for several thousand years, has been found, by authors and critics, a most commodious vehicle for the gall, which those two hostile tribes take such delight in pouring upon each other. *M.*

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for* SEPTEMBER 1806.

Wednesday, September 3d.

ABOUT 45 minutes after seven o'clock in the evening the *third* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be

be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The *first* is situated on the same side, but nearer Jupiter, and the second on the other side of his disc.

Thursday, September 4th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun at half an hour past 5 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, September 6th.

All the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the Western side of his disc, in the same order as they lye in the system, the first being nearest, and the fourth farthest from the planet. This phenomenon will happen about a quarter of an hour before 8 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday, September 7th.

The Moon will eclipse ζ *Geminorum*, a star of the 3.4 magnitude, situated in the knee of Pollux, in longitude 3ˢ..12°..17′..10″, and latitude 2°..4′..4″ south. The star will immerge behind the dark limb of the Moon at 59 minutes and 50 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening, and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 51′..10″, it will emerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at 51 minutes after one o'clock in the morning. At the commencement of the occultation the star is situated about 5 minutes north of the moon's center, and about 4½ minutes north of it at the time of its emersion.

Monday, September 8th.

The first satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 22 minutes and 57 seconds after seven o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, September 13th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 5ˢ..5°..20′..10″, and latitude 59 minutes south.

On the the same day the longitude of VENUS, which is now the morning star, is 4ˢ..23°..38′..54″, and latitude 51 minutes north. Her declination is 14°..27′ north, and she comes to the meridian at 20 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ν *Leonis* a star of the 4 5 magnitude, situated in longitude 4ˢ..24°..38′..38″, and latitude 2′..22″ north. The latitude of Venus being 53′..32″ north, the nearest approach of their centers will be 50′..10″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Monday, September 15th.

CONJUNCTION *of* VENUS *and* REGULUS

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with Regulus, a star of the first magnitude, situated in the Lion's heart, in longitude 4ˢ..27°..8′..51″. The latitude of Regulus being 27′..27″ north, and that of Venus 56′..20″ north, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 28′..53 seconds, and Venus will pass to the north of Regulus.

Friday, September 19th.

CONJUNCTION *of the* MOON *and* JUPITER.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter at 44 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening. The longitude of Jupiter is then 8ˢ..29°..21′..56″ his latitude 3 minutes south. His declination 23°..31′ south, and the time of his southing 6ʰ..4′ in the evening.

Saturday, September 20th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation, and may be seen in the morning before sunrise.

Sunday, September 21st.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ε *Leonis*, a star of the 4. magnitude situated in the fore leg of the Lion, in longitude 5ˢ. 3°..41′..28″, and latitude 7′..48″ north. The latitude of Venus 1°..5′..54″, the nearest approach of their centers will be 58′..6″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

On the same day the GEORGIUM SIDUS is situated in longitude 6ˢ..24°..

24s..17", and latitude 32 minutes north. His declination is 8°..55′ south, and he comes to the meridian at 35 minutes after one o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, September 23d.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Libra* at 1 minute after 6 o'clock in the evening. He then enters the autumnal equinox, and the days and nights are equal over the whole world.

Thursday, September 25th.

The planet SATURN will be situated in longitude 6s..27°..45′..49", and latitude 2°..16′ north. His declination is 8°..35′ south, and he will south at 1h..36′ in the afternoon.

Saturday, September 27th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with χ *Leonis*, a star of the 4-5 magnitude, situated in the belly of the Lion, in longitude 5s..11°..50′..6", and latitude 1°..20′..21" north. The latitude of Venus being 1°..17′..12" north. The nearest approach of their centers will be 3′..9", and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Monday, September 29th.

About 10 minutes before eight o'clock in the evening, the *first* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The *second* is on the other side, and the *third* behind his shadow.

MOUNT ANNAN,
Aug. 25. 1806. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

AN Electro-micrometer has been invented by M. VEAU DE LANY. It shews the smallest perceptible quantities of electricity and galvanism, and may be applied to many useful researches in atmospherology. See Journal de Physique for July 1804.

It appears from the experiments of G. S. GIBBES, M. D. that iron is deposited in three different states by the Bath waters. 1st, It tinges the glasses which are used for drinking the water at the pumps, of a yellow golden colour, which can be scraped off. This portion seems to have been united with carbonic acid, and is deposited in the glasses, and on the sides and bottom of the baths in the state of ochre. 2d, It forms pyritical incrustations about the reservoir and channels of the baths, in which the iron is in its metallic state united with sulphur, as these incrustations may be vitriolised by exposing them to the air and moisture. 3d, It is deposited in the sand of the bath in black particles, which are attracted by the magnet. Some of these particles are of a christalline form, but their figure cannot be easily determined.

An improved geometrical plotting quadrant, level and calculator, for the purpose of navigation and land-surveying, has been invented by Mr ROBERT SALMON of Woburn, who received from the society of arts their silver medal and ten guineas. See their transactions for 1806.

A stratum of coal was lately discovered at Salisbury in Virginia, of the uncommon thickness of 42 feet, and so near the surface, that the earth is merely taken off, and the coal dug out without undermining.

On the 11th of July last, about 10 o'clock in the evening, the *third* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter, were seen by the naked eye by Mr John Smart, optician, London. These satellites were said to have been formerly seen by professor Beauchamp.

A paper on the figure of the planet *Saturn*, by Dr Herchel, was read in the Royal Society on June 26th. He now considers the diameter of that planet to be much greater at the equator than formerly, but still allows that it is much flattened at the poles.

D. B.

A Short Sketch of the Improved State of PAISLEY, *including the* ABBEY PARISH, *for the year* 1805.

(Concluded from p. 499.)

THE Muslin manufacture is now the principal branch carried on at Paisley. The cotton trade is the most valuable hitherto introduced into Scotland, and has been a source of wealth to the western parts of that portion of Great Britain. At Glasgow it is prosecuted with ardour, and to a great extent. It is however worthy of notice, that notwithstanding Glasgow is only distant from Paisley about seven miles, the manufacturers in the former place have never been able to rival those of the latter in the article of fancy muslins, in which Paisley still maintains a decided superiority. This may be accounted for from the long period fancy-work has been established in the place.

From the establishment of the silk gauze branch about the year 1761, a fabric which required constant exertions of skill to vary the figures and grounds, the operators received a stimulus which brought into view a degree of taste and invention seldom equalled, and perhaps never surpassed in any other branch of manufacture. The muslin having succeeded the silk, the Paisley weavers turned their attention to similar improvements in this new manufacture, which they rightly judged could not fail to attract the notice of our fair countrywomen. In this they have succeeded surprisingly.—Convinced that a constant succession of new patterns and new grounds was absolutely necessary to supply the constant demands of fashion, every exertion has been made to please the public taste, and these exertions have been most productive sources of emolument to the manufacturers; while their constant improvements, joined with previous skill, has given them an unequivocal superiority over the Glasgow manufacturers in fancy work.

It must be further observed, that in all kinds of new work the operators share in the advantage resulting from it. A high rate of price is cheerfully given by the employer to such as are equal to the work. This stimulates the weaver to contrive new things for his own emolument, and it is not a little remarkable, that most of the improvements and varieties of grounds and patterns have taken their rise from this class of men.

It hath been frequently remarked that the young men among the weavers, and the tambouring girls, display some degree of taste in their dress, as well as in their work. Their is no set of people whatever, employed in the operative part of manufactures within the kingdom, that are more distinguished in this particular than they are; and if it be necessary that all their income should be expended within the year, it is certainly more commendable to lay it out in clothing than in the public house; yet there are a few among them who reserve a part of their income for a time of trouble or bad trade, and there are others who by savings have built comfortable houses for their families, and shops for themselves to work in. During a time of good trade, a superior tradesman can earn three guineas per week, and some of the tambouring girls fifteen shillings in the same period. There is another very prominent trait in the characters of our Paisley weavers; and that is a pretty general knowledge acquired from books. If you enter into conversation with many of those who are of middle age, you will find them well informed on many subjects, particularly general history, natural history, and politics.

They, in general, maintain a high sense of independance; they scorn the servile adulation of those who cringe to the great. Many of them indeed run into the opposite extreme, and become insolent, proud, and turbulent. Some of them profess themselves to be deists, others appear to be enthusiasts; but not a few among them are to be found, whose conduct and conversation are becoming that pure system of Christian doctrine and morals, which they profess to believe.

The Cotton spinning trade now established in this part of the country is highly valuable, on account of such numbers of poor children and women as are employed in its various operations, but it appears to have no tendency to improve the morals of the country. The numbers collected in large Cotton-mills, from families immersed in ignorance and vice, spread the contagion among such as have been more regularly educated, and profligate conduct is the natural result. Boys and girls receive for their labour from two to five shillings per week. They are received into this employ about eight years of age, their attendance is from six in the morning to eight at night; but no time is allowed for learning to read, and after parents begin to receive wages for their labour, few of them think of sending them to school. It is likewise to be regretted that so little attention is paid to cleanliness in many of these public works. The air they breathe is unfriendly to health. The rancid smell from the oil, and the effluvia of the cotton wool, combined with the numbers collected under one roof, render these mills injurious both to the health and morals of those employed in them.

In order to counteract the baneful effects arising from want of education, a Society was formed at Paisley for maintaining and supporting Sunday schools, of which there are at present thirty under the inspection of this institution; which has subsisted for eight years past, and much good has resulted from it, both in checking the progress of vice, and in conveying much important religious and moral instruction to neglected children. There are likewise three schools opened on the week evenings for teaching those to read who are employed through the day, and cannot obtain education otherwise. From the last account taken of the numbers attending these benevolent seminaries, they amounted to about twelve hundred. All the Sabbath schools are taught gratis, and each of them is superintended by a sub-committee. The fund for providing books, fire, candles, and house-rents, are collected at the church, where a sermon is preached about once in six weeks, by the ministers of the establishment, and presbyterian dissenters, in rotation. A dispensary for the purpose of furnishing medical aid to the poor gratis has been established many years, to the great relief of numbers; and of late a very convenient building has been erected in a healthy situation for the benefit of such as are seized with contagious fevers, &c. This institution promises to be of great utility to the poor, and has been the means under providence to check the progress of infectious disorders in some recent cases.

The next branch of manufacture we have to notice is the silk gauze. It will be observed, that in 1784 it amounted in value to L.350,000, but in 1805 only to L.9600; so changeable are fashions in this country; but if silk gauze should once come into fashion, the Paisley manufacture would possess advantages in point of skill and workmen above all others in the island. And who can positively say it will not? It is

not

not the voice of reason that presides over this coquettish dame. Changes are frequently effected, not only to please the young and volatile, but to give employment to the multitude of milliners and mantuamakers dependent on them. There is no fabric yet invented, more beautiful than silk gauze.

The Thread manufacture has subsisted in this place since its first introduction into the country from Holland, in the year 1722. Paisley is now justly famed, both at home and abroad, for the quality of its threads. The kind or species of thread chiefly made here is ounce or nuns. This article is regulated by an act of Parliament passed in 1788, which determines the number of threads in each hank or skein, and the length of the reel employed in reeling the same; by this means frauds are prevented, and the consumers have a statute length and number to trust to. Besides ounce threads there is a considerable quantity of heddle twine made, not only to serve the weavers in Paisley and Glasgow, but for those in Spitalfields and Coventry. Soft thread forms another article, for ornamenting muslins, and this is likewise become a considerable branch. Lisle threads also constitute a small part of this manufacture; this species is an imitation of threads made at Lisle in French Flanders. Some of this thread of Scotch yarn made in Paisley is worth above ten guineas per pound, which when spread out would measure from Glasgow to Edinburgh.

Cotton thread has been fashionable of late; it is wound up by a machine into little balls of a nice appearance, and well calculated to attract the attention of the ladies. It works very pleasantly, and has only one fault, which is want of strength. It may answer for sewing light fancy muslins, but will not do for articles that are expected to wear for any length of time; this is now beginning to be found out by attentive housewives, and consequently cotton thread is getting out of demand.

Paisley whisky is very generally known. At one time it was much and justly esteemed. Even now it will bear a comparison with spirits distilled upon the same principles in other places. It has been for many years well known, that raw unmalted grain produces more spirits than when malted, and there is, besides, a considerable duty upon malted grain. This, of course, determines the distiller to use unmalted in place of malted grain, and the result is, that he obtains a greater quantity but of a worse quality.—It is highly to be regretted that numbers injure their health, and even nearly starve their families, in accustoming themselves to this noxious beverage. It is very unaccountable that a law has not been enacted to prevent distillers from mashing unmalted grain; such a measure would increase the revenue and preserve the consumers from the effects of a very unwholesome liquor. It is necessary to mention, in justice to our distillers, that they make a considerable quantity of their spirits from malted grain, which sells at a higher price than the common kind. This double or rectified spirit is a very good article indeed; but the most fashionable kind is that made in the highland districts in small unentered stills. This is preferred to all others, and is distinguished by the smell communicated to it from the fuel in distillation, and commonly called peat reek; its being smuggled, and scarce, makes it the more relished. Whether the whisky produced by large entered stills is equal in quality to that made in small stills is not very material; but one thing is certain, that malted grain makes wholesomer and more palatable spirits than raw.

There

There was an act of parliament passed last Session for forming a harbour at Ardrossan, and there is a bill now pending for cutting a canal from said harbour to the Clyde at Tradestown. This line of Canal is to pass through one of the streets of Paisley. What vast improvements have been made in Great Britain by means of good roads and canals! What grand effects have they produced by opening communications with adjacent districts! These improvements have pervaded a great part of the country, and have roused the inhabitants to active exertions, by which they might better their situations. What important changes have they effected, especially in north Britain, of late years! Who could have foreseen that such improvements would be made in this part of the country, that grain to the amount of half a million sterling should be sent from Scotland to England, in the course of four months, in the year 1806! Yet such appears to be the fact.

This Canal, if carried into effect, will incite some of the wealthy inhabitants of Paisley to engage in those branches of trade which this improvement will bring more within their reach. It will be highly beneficial for the transit of grain from Ireland and Ayrshire, to supply the numerous population of Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire; for bringing into competition the different qualities of coal, so abundant in this tract, and by that means lowering the price.—How valuable must it be to the agriculturist to procure limestone of the best quality in abundance, at a rate greatly under the present, and to the builders in Glasgow and Paisley, &c. to be furnished with the best materials, viz. stone and lime, at prices greatly reduced! And what a saving will it produce in the carriage of all bulky articles, such as iron stone, and manure of all kinds! These are some of the salutary effects expected from this canal. Its length from Ardrossan to the Clyde at Tradestown, and from thence four miles up the south bank of the Clyde, is thirty-two miles. An estimate of the work has been made up by Thomas Telford, Esq. Engineer, and the expence stated at L.134,500; and the estimated revenue annually at L.13,699: 18: 6. The harbour at Ardrossan was estimated by the same gentleman at L. 40,000. expence.

The country is much indebted to the Right Honourable the Earl of Eglinton for his patriotic exertions for effecting this highly important measure. As an evidence that the inhabitants of Paisley highly approve of this undertaking, they have become subscribers to the amount of L. 20,000.

The objects most worthy of a stranger's attention who visits Paisley are, 1st, The weavers shops and the warehouses of manufacturers. The machinery used in weaving is brought to a high degree of perfection, and in some of the warehouses the great variety of goods, of the most fashionable and elegant patterns, is not only interesting to those who deal in articles of that kind, but highly worthy the attention of the curious stranger. 2d, In the near neighbourhood is erected a work by Mr John Gibb, at which, by means of a steam engine, a large stream of water is raised from the river Cart into a circular canal, and from thence it filters through a layer of river sand into a large bason. It is then, in a pure and wholesome state, conveyed by pipes to a bleaching work on the premises; part is conveyed to a long house erected for the purpose of washing clothes, for the convenience of the inhabitants, and the remainder is carried in large barrels, and sold to private families at the rate of about twelve scots pints for a penny. The accommodation thus given to the public, of clear filtered

tered water, fit for every culinary purpose, promotes both the comfort and the health of the people.

3d, Mr John Love's cottage, called Hope Temple, attracts the attention of many Ladies and Gentlemen who visit the place; the tasteful arrangement of the gardens, the great variety of shrubbery collected from the most distant parts of the world, the green house, with the rich display of flowers and rare plants, and the obliging and communicative disposition of the wealthy proprietor, all concur to render a visit to this cottage peculiarly gratifying to those who have a taste for gardening or botany.

4th, The abbey church is much admired for its light structure and pleasing effect. It was built about the same time with the cathedral at Glasgow. Great attention has been paid to preserve it in repair, and the arrangement of the galleries and pews is highly creditable to the Reverend Robert Boog, first minister in this church. Every part of the ornament and disposition within corresponds with the Saxon architecture of the structure without. There is likewise an aisle, called the Sounding Aisle, from a most remarkable sound or echo which is heard on making the slightest noise within it. Here are deposited the remains of Marjory Bruce, mother of the Stewart family, and likewise those of her son, the first king of that ancient house. It is now the burying vault of the Abercorn family, in which was interred the body of the late venerable and worthy Earl. The echo in this vault, or rather chapel, for it was originally consecrated as such, produces a pleasing and solemn effect on the mind, which is heightened if a tune of church music is well sung, or performed on the flute or violin.

5th, If the traveller have any taste for mineralogy, by walking to the Hurlet works, about three miles distant, he will find himself highly gratified. Here is a most ancient and extensive colliery, the property of the Earl of Glasgow, containing extensive seams of coal and limestone, and schistus of great value, used in the allum work erected at the same place, which is the most productive of its kind in Britain, and managed with great address. The construction of this work is well calculated for the business, and proves a source of considerable emolument to the partners.

6th, If the visiting stranger wishes to enjoy a full view of Paisley and the adjacent country, upon application being made to the High Church officer, he will be conducted up a good stair-case to the first battlement of the spire. There, in full security, a prospect opens which is both grand and extensive. This view is varied as the Spectator turns round the battlements: the attention is alternately occupied by lofty distant mountains, a rich well cultivated country, a distant peep of three rivers, with woods and gentlemen's seats, villages, bleaching-grounds, bridges, villas, cotton works, and distant pieces of water. If the view is directed to the foot of the eminence, the whole town of Paisley presents itself to the eye, containing fifteen places of public worship, three spires, and upwards of thirty thousand inhabitants.

William Carlile.

Memoirs of Dr ALEXANDER PENNECUICK *of* NEW HALL,

(*Continued from p* 251.)

AS his son relates in his *Description of Tweeddale*, having married the only child of the proprietor, a descendant of the Murrays of Philiphaugh, in Selkirk-shire, into which family it had come by marriage, also from the original proprietors, the Romannos of that Ilk, our author's father,

father, after the purchase of New-Hall, acquired the estate of Romanno, within a few miles of it, on the other side of west Linton, in the county of Tweeddale or Peebles-shire. Although farther distant from Edinburgh, and in another county, during the latter part of his life, both himself, and his son, seem to have been tempted by the greater proximity to Linton, and a more populous neighbourhood, to reside chiefly at Romanno, between the villages of Linton and Newlands, both in Peebles-shire.

The father is said to have been buried in the church-yard of Newlands. In what year, however, he died, is uncertain; but in the poem by his son, "*Upon the Death of Alexander Pennecuick of New Hall*," it is mentioned that

"——Death, at length, hath shuffled from the stage
"The oldest Esculapius of our age;"

that

"*Twice thirty years* do now these hands destroy,
"That cured our maladies, and caused our joy;"

that

"*Five* mighty *Kings*, from his birth to his grave,
"The Caledonian scepter swayed have.
"*Four times* his eyes have seen, from cloak, to gown,
"*Prelate*, and *Presbyter*, turn upside down;"

and, that

"From *old Forbears*, much *worth* he did inherit,
"A *Gentleman* by *birth*, and more by merit."

From these rough touches, the great age, the period in which he lived, the antiquity and respectability of his family, and the intrinsic worth of the elder Doctor Pennecuick, are ascertained with some degree of satisfaction.

Our author himself, in early life, from the following assertion, in his "*Reply to the scurvy lines of one Mr Geel*," it is evident, had spent a part of his time abroad, and had acquired his knowledge of the world beyond the limited shores of the island that gave him birth.

"Now by thy answer, Pedant, thou dost vaunt
"That Spaniards wear mustachios, but beards want.
"Peace! Peace! fool Andrew, let that theme alone,
"*I've seen five hundred Spaniards for thy one*;
"And yet, I swear, of all that sunburnt crew,
"I saw not one had thy dark hideous hue."

Indeed, from his father's public character, as "Chirurgion to General Bannier in the Swedish Wars;" and afterwards, as "Chirurgeon General to the auxiliary Scots army in England;" it is unlikely his youth was spent in his native country, then, comparatively, so unsuitable for his education in the highest department of the same profession.

In the latter, and declining days of his father, he appears to have taken a most affectionate care of him, and to have resided almost constantly with him in the country, to which he seems to have had a violent predilection. In one of the best of his poems, the "*Answer to his brother T. P.'s many letters, dissuading him from staying longer in the country, and inviting him to come and settle his residence in Edinburgh*," he gives a very natural and agreeable account of his rural occupations, and amusements, with their superiority over those of a town; and declares to his brother, who seems to have lived near "*Libberton's*," or "*Foster's Wynd*," that he will not be so "graceless," or "bold," as to bring the aged gentleman his father to the city,

"To stifle him with smoke, tho' he be old;"

nor, says he,

"will

"——will I, to repair my former losses,
"Consent to break his limbs in your
stay closes."

The father seems to have died, between the Revolution and the end of the seventeenth century. After this, the son's attachment to the country continued to the close of his life. In another series of smooth and agreeable verses, in the epistolary form, *To my Friend, inviting him to the Country*," he again launches out in praises of its comforts, and kindly endeavours to allure his correspondent to his mansion, by the entertainments his situation affords.

When relieved from the more important attendance upon his numerous patients, upon the different departments of rural economy, and the management of his two estates, he amused himself with the society of his neighbours; with his favourite study of botany, on which he corresponded with his friend the celebrated Mr James Sutherland, the superindant of the first botanic garden of Edinburgh; with collecting materials for the very accurate description of Tweeddale, which he afterwards published, in concert with his successor in the estate of New-Hall, Mr Forbes the patron of Allan Ramsay the poet; and with reading, and translating from the learned, and from the Italian and French languages, probably acquired by him on the Continent. Among his poems, we have a translation from Ovid, at the age of eighteen. As a physician, his aid seems to have been in high request. At the beginning of his dedication to the Earl of March, Viscount of Peebles, &c.; he mentions his having made choice of the subject of his *Description* "in gratitude to Tweeddale, where," says he, "I have had residence, and some "interest, for thirty years and a-"bove. My employment, as physi-"cian, obliged me to know, and ob-"serve every corner thereof: so "what I advance in this description "(which in duty I humbly dedicate "to your Lordship,) not from heat-"say and second hand, but from o-"cular inspection, and proper know-"ledge: Having made so frequent "surveys through all the hills and "valleys of that country, both on "horse and foot, and made a nice "scrutiny into all things I found re-"markable, especially as to plants, "several whereof are naturally pro-"duced here, which I have not ob-"served in my herbalizing through "other shires of the kingdom." Archbishop Nicholson, in his *Scottish Historical Library*, takes notice of the *Description of Tweeddale*, as the joint production of Dr Pennecuick and Mr Forbes. His works were published in 1715. (and have never since been reprinted, although a copy now is scarcely to be obtained) with an address in verse, *To the ingenious, and worthy author of the following Description and Poems*, from a younger brother poet of nearly the same name, Alexander Pencook of Edinburgh, in which he calls him "the British Ovid," and congratulates the inhabitants of his district, on having one in it so deeply skilled in "Nature's Secrets," and who could equally contribute to their healths and their pleasures. At this time, he was sixty-three years of age, and, it would seem, had not resided in the country, at least in a settled state, as having succeeded to his father's interests in it, till about his thirtieth year. An *Epitaph*, on the tombstone of the minister of Lintoun, is dated *anno* 1682; a poetical address is written to *the Prince of Orange*; another to Queen Anne, on the *Union*; a third to *George the First*; and an Elegy on *Mr Douglas*, who died in 1715.

During these last "thirty years and above," besides writing his *description* in prose, he had, occasionally, sketched in verse, the manners, and foibles,

foibles, and incidents, of his own time under his immediate observation, as they occurred; in which light chiefly his poems are worthy of being preserved, as faithful representations of the rustic manners of that age near the metropolis of Scotland. Like Teniers, or Ostade, taking nature as he found her, he entertained himself with designing humorous pictures, from the lairds, portioners, and inhabitants, of "the famous town of Lintoun," and from the ministers of this "Sub-metropolitan," and of Newlands, both in Tweeddale. The poor ministers of Newlands, and Lintoun, seem to have been rather unfortunate in their names, schemes, and tempers. *Peter*, and *Hay*, and *Tory*, all suggested puns; and *Peter's Pass* produced an excellent ryhme in case of need for *Newland's Ass*. Lintoun on the one hand, with its small lairds and portioners, with its little conceited parson; and Newlands on the other, with its succession of gipsies and jack-asses, afforded a never-failing fund of laughter and ridicule, for the entertainment and exercise of his jocular muse.

In "*The humble address and supplication of the portioners and inhabitants of the famous town of Lintoun, Sub-metropolitan of Tweeddale, to his Highness the Prince of Orange,*"

"James Giffart, and the Lintoun lairds"

occupy one of the lines, which rhymes to

"——————— Hog yards."

the title of William Younger, who,

"In name of all the Lintoun lairds,"

signs the address.

T. Giffard appears in large characters, rudely carved, on a remarkable rock at the north boundary of Peebles-shire in the estate of Carlops, now united to New Hall. It is called the *Harbour Craig*, and a view and description of it is given in the *Edinburgh Magazine* for *April* 1801. Besides numberless dates, his is conspicuous, among many names, and initials, left by the covenanters, who took refuge about it after the battle of Rullion Green on Pentland Hills, and occasionally during the whole of the religious persecutions of Charles the Second; though some of the dates mark it out, as having been an interesting object, long before the formation, and the introduction, of presbytery in Scotland.

In *The Lintoun Cabal*, portioner Giffard is again introduced, as the most prominent character, at the jovial Smith's invitation, and meeting of "his Club, to their Morning's Draught."

(To be continued.)

Erratum.—P. 250. col. 1. *for* Pennecook, *read* Pennycook; and passim *read* Pennecuik *for* Pennecuick.

Remarks *on a few Select* Authors.

——From Heaven descends
The flame of genius to the human breast,
And love and beauty, and poetic joy
And inspiration.——

Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination.

IT has been already endeavoured, on a former occasion, to point out some of the most striking beauties, and defects in that species of lighter literature which is classed under the two heads of *Romances and Novels*.

In the course of these former remarks, the author has been naturally led to the consideration of some works of a higher order, which it may be thought more worth while to criticise.

History stands first in this order. Though it may be argued by some who insist on the degeneration of taste and genius, that the ancients have far surpassed the moderns in this species of writing, the consideration of the several merits of Livy, Sallust, Thucydides Polybius, and Tacitus, is not now intended. Most of these have been blamed for giving more

more attention to the elegancies of narration, than to the importance of instruction: and though there be much beauty in their style, neither that knowledge of policy and government, nor those views of customs and manners, are, consequently, to be drawn from their compilations, which we are to expect from the perfect historian. While, if we return from past, to latter times, where is there a wider field for admiration than the histories of Hume and Robertson afford? In their works, we find all the usefulness of knowledge, united to every elegance of language. And, provided the reader of them be not bigotted to the "*Tales of other times*," and be just enough to allow that something better than those *musty volumes* contain *may* be found, he may perhaps be led to think that, both in design and execution, these authors of modern date excel his adored classics. It cannot be denied that the deficiencies of the ancients are supplied by the fullness of these moderns. The accounts of the manners, customs, and policy of the people, and of the arts and elegancies of life, which were omitted in the pages of Livy and Sallust, are comprehended in the productions of Hume and Robertson. And we should not hesitate to allow them the laurels due to perfect historians, did we not reluctantly remark in the former, the occasional effusions of prejudice against the most unquestionable and the most happy truths; and, in the other, spite of all his professed regard for impartiality, the coolness of the *historian*, now and then lost in the feelings of the *man*.

Gibbon cannot justly be put on a par with either Hume or Robertson. It is true that the subject of the "Decline and Fall" of such an empire as that of the Romans, not only admitted, but required dignity of style; though by no means such a style as his. Elated by the greatness of his subject, and by the idea which he probably indulged, of astonishing and overawing the world, he seems to have set out with all those flattering prospects smiling around him, which so frequently allure the ambitious. Like the ambitious man, however, he, after a little while, discovers the illusion: and is often seen labouring to support himself in that lofty sphere to which his vanity had raised him. Consequently, instead of *engaging*, he is often in danger of *entertaining* in no trifling degree, by the *force* of his *metaphors*, and the singularity of his phrases. Still Mr Gibbon is intitled to a considerable portion of the praise which is due to every one who has "*endeavoured well*," and who has exposed himself to much labour and *anxiety* for the benefit of others. It is also to be remembered, that the subject of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" might have lost much of its importance and interest, by being treated in a *common* style.—In his idea of the dignity of his subject, he seems, therefore, to have been right. And the faults of his style have probably arisen from a wish to be "*invested with the purple*," when the simplicity of the "*Consular Robes*" no longer exacted that respect they had once claimed.

Without attempting to make a comment on the felicity and honour which other countries, for instance France, Spain, and Italy, have derived from the various historians, philosophers, and poets, which have done so much credit to these several soils, and whose merits, genius and learning have so ably defined; it shall be attempted here to offer a few remarks only on such authors as have done honour to the British annals.

Among the modern poets, we have none so sublime as Milton. Any encomiums offered here upon a genius so distinguished, may be mere waste of words. There are a num-

ber of other poets who may more properly be called Modern, such as Pope, Parnell, Congreve, Otway, and others, all of whom are eminently and universally admired to this day. But Milton, who was before them all in the periods of time, comes before them all in the annals of literature. He excels them alike in dignity of subject, in sublimity of expression, in native genius, in profoundness of thought, and in excellence of design.

Of later years, there have been many poets justly distinguished for excellence of design, for eminence of genius, and for beauty and sublimity of expression. First of these comes Thomson; a poet who speaks at once to the heart and understanding; who conveys instruction while he inspires delight, and who will ever be the favourite of virtue and of taste.

Akenside, who is thought by Mrs Barbauld to excel Thomson in respect of equality, may be thought highly praised in being called equal to him. Akenside is certainly a charming poet. His verse is smooth, flowing, sweet. And when he rises into the sublime, (which, however, he too often attempts) he frequently claims admiration from every reader, who has judgment to appreciate merit, and liberality to bestow praise. But though they who accuse Thomson of imitating Milton are justly contradicted by Dr Johnson, who insists that Thomson's poetry is original, and quite peculiar to himself, it must be allowed that the same assertion cannot hold with regard to Akenside. For, with all possible respect of his powers, and with every relish of his beauties, it may be alledged that he is more obliged to his talents for the "*imitative arts*," than to the gifts of natural genius.—But still, though the greater portion of admiration be due to Thomson, Akenside must be allowed to possess, in a very superior degree, the graces of Poesy. His metaphors are very beautiful; his arguments well contrived, and withal well supported; and his divisions just, and clearly shown.

The 'Minstrel' of Dr Beattie claims a particular share of admiration, and cannot but afford the utmost delight to a mind susceptible of the charms of poetry. His verse is uncommon, but well calculated for his subject. His description of the emanations of infant genius, and of its rise into maturity, is probably quite unequalled. All the charm of Originality, he has—all the grace of true poesy—and all the advantages of natural genius and taste. And yet 'tis to be regretted that he is rather unequal, though that inequality only serves to render his beauties more striking.

The 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' is also a very fine production, and one which has also the charm of Originality. The plan is uncommon: the subject very interesting: and the venerable and neglected bard, who thus pours forth the "Song of melody," and strains his efforts to please his amiable and benevolent auditors, never ceases to retain a place in the imagination; which is calculated, so far from diminishing, to heighten the effect of the poem.

The "Pleasures of Hope" is a most beautiful production, and exhibits fully as much genius as any late poet has evinced; especially when the youth, and consequent inexperience of the author, are taken into consideration. It is, however, to be regretted, that in the enthusiasm of his passion for liberty, the imagination of the poet seems, now and then, to have carried away the more cool reflection of the man. But even with this fault, if it be a fault in a poet to disregard the colder rules of prudence, the poem has an infinite degree of merit. It will be read by

the

the old, with wonder that the imagination of youth, though "warm," is yet so pure, and so beautiful:—and, by the young, with emotions of pride and triumph, that youth, with all its faults, can be so faultless: and that the season which is said to be so inexperienced, should be so rich in the experience of benevolence, of sympathy and virtue, and every nobler feeling of the heart!

Led by the consideration of the merits of a few of the most beautiful, and most esteemed authors, which this island has produced, to the consideration of the subject of taste, some portion of which may be thought requisite to enable one even to relish, in any degree, the charms of literature; it may not be improper to allude to the works which seem best calculated to form the first principles of taste, into a clear and practical theory.

Dr Blair's System of "Rhetorick and Belles Lettres," seem to deserve every praise which is due to the most finished work of this kind. Equally judicious and benevolent in the plan; equally clear and masterly in the execution; this performance stands unrivalled, as the most excellent of its nature that has ever appeared, and indeed is superior to his sermons, although they be every where read with delight and admiration, and are every where extolled as the first models, in point both of style and matter, of this species of composition.

With respect to the treatises which have been given to the world on the subject of TASTE, that superior faculty of the mind, which enables us to relish the beauties in the natural and moral world; and to perceive the faults of the composition, while we admire the lustre of the genius; there appears to have been only one work on the subject, written in that very superior style of elegance and perspicuity, which it deserves. It is almost unnecessary to add, that it is the composition of Mr Alison, entitled "Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste:" a composition so extremely beautiful and clear, that while the reader is delighted with the style, he must be also highly instructed by the matter. All must agree with the editors of the London Literary Journal, in regretting that such a superior work as this should be out of print: and in wishing, anxiously, that so very elegant an author would conclude enquiries for the pursuit of which his genius and his taste so eminently qualify him.

5th June 1806. *J. H. M.*

BEATTIANA; *or Select Passages from the Letters of* DR BEATTIE.

OSSIAN'S POEMS.

"I Have now read Fingal; but I am at a loss to know whether I should give you my opinion of it or not. My humble tribute of praise (were I disposed to praise it) would be lost amidst that universal deluge of approbation poured upon it, both from the critics of London and of Scotland. And, were I inclined to censure it, my suffrage would be as little regarded as the loitering javelin which palsied Priam threw against the heaven-tempered shield of Pyrrhus—*telum imbelle sine ictu.* The particular beauties of this wonderful work are irresistibly striking, and I flatter myself that I am as sensible of them as another. But to that part of its merit which exalts it, considered as a whole, above the Iliad or Æneid, and its author above Homer or Virgil, I am insensible. Yet I understand, that of critics not a few aver Ossian to have been a greater genius than either of these poets. Yet a little while, and I doubt not, the world will be of a different opinion. Homer was as much admired about three months ago—I speak not of the

the present moment, for Ossian just now is all in all—I say, Homer was lately admired as much as he was three thousand years ago. Will the admiration of our Highland bard be as permanent? And will it be as universal as learning itself?

"Knowledge of the human heart is a science of the highest dignity. It is recommended not only by its own importance, but also by this, that none but an exalted genius is capable of it. To delineate the objects of the material world requires a fine imagination, but to penetrate into the mental system, and to describe its different objects, with all their distinguishing (though sometimes almost imperceptible) peculiarities, requires an imagination far more extensive and vigorous. It is this kind of imagination which appears so conspicuous in the works of Shakespeare and Homer, and which, in my opinion, raises them above all other poets whatsoever; I mean not only that talent by which they can adapt themselves to the heart of their readers, and excite whatever affection they please, in which the former plainly stands unrivalled; I mean also that wonderfully penetrating and plastic faculty, which is capable of representing every species of character, not, as our ordinary poets do, by a high shoulder, a wry mouth, or gigantic stature, but by hitting off, with a delicate hand, the distinguishing feature, and that in such a manner as makes it easily known from all others whatsoever, however similar to a superficial eye. Hotspur and Henry V. are heroes resembling one another, yet very distinct in their characters; Falstaff, and Pistol, and Bardolph, are buffoons, but each in his own way; Desdemona and Juliet are not the same: Bottom, and Dogberry, and the grave diggers, are different characters: and the same may be said of the most similar of Homer's characters; each has some mark that makes him essentially different from the rest. But these great masters are not more eminent in distinguishing than in completing their characters. I am a little acquainted with a Cato, a Sempronius, a Tinsel, a Sir Charles Easy, &c. but I am perfectly acquainted with Achilles, Hector, Falstaff, Lear, Pistol, and Quickly; I know them more thoroughly than any other person of my acquaintance.

"If this accurate delineation of character be allowed the highest species of poetry (and this, I think, is generally allowed,) may I not ask whether Ossian is not extremely defective in the *highest* species of poetry? It is said, indeed, that this poet lived in an age when mankind, being in a state of almost total barbarism, were incapable of that diversity of character which is found in countries improved by commerce and learning, and that therefore he had no materials for a diversity of character. But it is certain that diversities of character are found among the rudest savages; and it is the poet's business, not to pourtray the characters as they really exist (which is left to the historian,) but to represent them such as they *might have* existed. But to have done, Ossian seems really to have very little knowledge of the human heart; his chief talent lies in describing inanimate objects, and therefore he belongs (according to my principles,) not to the highest, but an inferior order of poets."

TASSO.

"Since you left us, I have been reading Tasso's "Jerusalem," in the translation lately published by Hoole. I was not a little anxious to peruse a poem which is so famous over all Europe, and has so often been mentioned as a rival to the "Iliad," "Æneid," and "Paradise Lost." It is certainly a noble work;

work; and though it seems to me to be inferior to the three poems just mentioned, yet I cannot help thinking it in the rank next to these. As for the other modern attempts at the "Epopee," the "Henriade" of Voltaire, the "Epigoniad" of Wilkie, the "Leonidas" of Glover, not to mention the "Arthur" of Blackmore, they are not to be compared with it. Tasso possesses an exuberant and sublime imagination, though in exuberance it seems, in my opinion, inferior to our Spencer, and in sublimity inferior to Milton. Were I to compare Milton's genius with Tasso's, I would say that the sublime of the latter is flashy and fluctuating, while that of the former diffuses an uniform, steady, and vigorous blaze: Milton is more majestic, Tasso more dazzling. Dryden, it seems, was of opinion, that the "Jerusalem Delivered" was the only poem of modern times that deserved the name of epic; but it is certain that criticism was not this writer's talent; and I think it is evident, from some passages of his works, that he either did not, or would not, understand the "Paradise Lost." —Tasso borrows his plot and principal characters from Homer, but his manner resembles Virgil's. He is certainly much obliged to Virgil, and scruples not to imitate, nor to translate him on many occasions. In the pathetic he is far inferior both to Homer, to Virgil, and to Milton. His characters, though different, are not always distinct, and want those masterly and distinguishing strokes which the genius of Homer and Shakespeare, and of them only, knows how to delineate. Tasso excels in describing pleasurable scenes, and seems peculiarly fond of such as have a reference to the passion of love. Yet in characterising this passion, he is far inferior, not only to Milton, but also to Virgil, whose *fourth book* he has been at great pains to imitate. The translation is smooth and flowing; but in dignity, and variety of numbers, is often defective, and often labours under a feebleness and prolixity of phrase, evidently proceeding either from want of skill, or from want of leisure in the versifier."

Pope's Essay on Man.

Pope's "Essay on Man" is the finest philosophical poem in the world; but it seems to me to do more honour to the imagination than to the understanding of its author: I mean, its sentiments are noble and affecting, its images and allusions apposite, beautiful, and new: its wit transcendently excellent; but the scientific part of it is very exceptionable. Whatever Pope borrows from Leibnitz, like most other metaphysical theories, is frivolous and unsatisfying: what Pope gives us of his own is energetic, irresistible, and divine. The incompatibility of philosophical and poetical genius is, I think, no unaccountable thing. Poetry exhibits the general qualities of a species; philosophy the particular qualities of individuals. *This* forms its conclusions from a painful and minute examination of single instances: *that* decides instantaneously, either from its own instinctive sagacity, or from a singular and unaccountable penetration, which at one glance sees all the instances which the philosopher must leisurely and progressively scrutinize, one by one. This persuades you gradually, and by detail; the other overpowers you in an instant by a single effort. Observe the effect of argumentation in poetry: we have too many instances of it in Milton: it transforms the noblest thoughts into drawling inferences, and the most beautiful language into prose: it checks the tide of passion, by giving the mind a different employment in the comparison of ideas. A little philosophical acquaintance

quaintance with the most beautiful parts of nature, both in the material and immaterial system, is of use to a poet, and gives grace and solidity to poetry; as may be seen in the "Georgics," "the Seasons," and "the Pleasures of Imagination:" but this acquaintance, if it is any thing more than superficial, will do a poet rather harm than good: and will give his mind that turn for minute observation, which enfeebles the fancy by restraining it, and counteracts the native energy of judgment by rendering it fearful and suspicious."

METASTASIO.

Within the last fortnight, I have read five or six of Metastasio's operas with much pleasure. We are apt to despise the Italian opera, and, perhaps, not altogether without reason: but I find the operas of Metastasio very far superior to what I expected. There is a sameness in the fables and character of this author; and yet he seems to me to have more of character in his drama than any other poet of this or the last age. A reader is generally interested in his pieces from beginning to end; for they are full of incident, and the incidents are often surprising and unexpected. He has a happy talent at heightening distress; and very seldom falls into that unmeaning rant and declamation which abounds so much on the French stage. In a word, I should not scruple to compare the modern Italian opera, as it appears in Metastasio, to the ancient Greek tragedy. The rigid observation of the unities of place and time, introduces many improprieties into the Greek drama, which are happily avoided by the less methodical genius of the Italian. I cannot indeed compare the little Italian songs, which are often very impertinent, as well as very silly, to the odes of the ancient tragedians: but a poet must always sacrifice something to the genius of his age.—I dare say Metastasio despises those little *morceaux* of sing-song, and it is evident from some of his performances in that way, that he is qualified to excel in the more solemn lyric style, if it were suitable to the taste of his countrymen. Some of his little songs are very pretty, and exhibit agreeable pictures of nature, with a brevity of description, and sweetness of style, that is hardly to be found in any other modern odes. I beg leave to mention as instances the songs in the 7th and 15th scenes of the second, and the 1st of the third act of "Artaserse."

VOLTAIRE'S HENRIADE.

"I promised to give you my opinion of the "Henriade;" but I must premise, that I take it for granted you have not implicitly adopted the notions of the French critics with regard to this poem. I hear it is accounted by them the greatest poem that ever human wit produced in any age or nation. For my part, I judge of it without prejudice either for or against it, and as I would judge of Tasso's "Gerusalemme," or any other work, in whose fate I have no national concern.

"Among the beauties of this work I would reckon its style, which, though raised above prose as much as the genius of the language will permit, is yet elegant and simple, though sometimes, to one accustomed to English poetry, it may have the appearance of being too prosaic. "Ou plutot en effet Valois ne regnait "plus"—"Henri scait profiter de "ce grand advantage"—"C'est un "usage antique et sacre parmi "nous"—"De Paris a l'instant il "fait ouvrir la porte"—and many others, have nothing to distinguish them from the flattest prose but the measure and rhyme. But I do not insist on this as a fault; for the same objection

objection might be made to the finest poems in the world; and I know not whether a flatness of this kind may not sometimes have a good effect, and heighten, as it were, the relief of the more distinguished parts. The versification of the "Henriade" is agreeable, and often more harmonious than one could expect, who has not a greater niceness of ear in regard to the French numbers than I can pretend to have. I know not whence it happens, that I, who am very sensible of the Greek, Latin, and Italian harmony, can never bring myself to relish that of the French; although I understand the French language as well as any of the others. Is it true, as Rousseau asserts, that this language, on account of the incessant monotony of the pronunciation, is incapable of harmony? I should like to have your sentiments on this subject.

"The thoughts or reflections in this poem are not too much crowded, nor affectedly introduced; they are, in general, proper and nervous, frequently uncommon. The author evidently appears to be a man of wit, yet he does not seem to take any pains to appear so. The fable is distinct, perspicuous, and intelligible; the character of Henry historically just; and the description of particular objects apposite, and sometimes picturesque.

"But his descriptions are often of too general a nature, and want that minuteness which is necessary to interest a reader. They are rather historical than poetical descriptions. This is no verbal distinction; there is real ground for it. An historian may describe from hearsay; a poet must describe from seeing and experience; and this he is enabled to do by making use of the eye of imagination. What makes a description natural? It is such a selection of particular qualities as we think that we ourselves would have made, if we had been spectators of the object. What makes a description picturesque? It is a selection, not of every circumstance or quality, but of those which most powerfully attract the notice and influence the affections and imagination of the spectator. In a word, a poet must, either in vision or reality, be a spectator of the objects he undertakes to describe; an historian (being confined to truth) is generally supposed to describe from hearsay; or, if he describe what he has seen, he is not at liberty to insert one circumstance, and omit another, magnify this, and diminish that, bring one forward, and throw the other into the back ground; he must give a detail of all the circumstances, and as far as he knows them, otherwise he is not a faithful historian. Now, I think, through the whole of this poem, Voltaire shows himself more of a historian than a poet; we understand well enough what he says, but his representations, for the most part, are neither picturesque nor affecting.

"To one who has read the second book of Virgil, Voltaire's massacre of St Bartholomew will appear very trifling. It is uninteresting and void of incident; the horrors of it arise only upon reflection; the imagination is not terrified, though the moral sense disapproves. The parting of Henry and Mad. D'Estrees is another passage that disappointed me; it is expressed in a few general terms, that produce no effect. The parting of Dido and Æneas, of Armida and Rinaldo, are incomparably fine, and do as far exceed that of Henry and his paramour, as the thunder of heaven transcends the mustard-bowl of the play house.

"There is hardly an attempt at character in the poem. That of Henry is purely historical; and, though well enough supported on the whole, is not placed in those difficult

and

and trying circumstances, which draw forth into action the minuter springs of the soul. Before I get to the end of the Iliad, I am as much acquainted with Homer's heroes as if I had been personally known to them all for many years; but of Voltaire's hero I have only a confused notion. I know him to be brave and amorous, a lover of his country, and affectionate to his friends; and this is all I know of him, and I could have learned as much from a common newspaper.

"I acknowldge Voltaire's fable to be perspicuous, but I think it uninteresting, especially towards the end. We foresee the event, but our expectations are not raised by it.—The catastrophe is not brought about by any striking incident, but by a series of incidents that have little or nothing in them to engage or surprise the reader. Henry's conversion is a very poor piece of work. Truth descends from heaven to the king's tent, with a veil over her, which she removes by little and little, till at length her whole person appears in a glorious but undazzling lustre. This may be good philosophy, but it is very indifferent poetry. It affects not the imagination, nor reconciles the reader to the event. Henry is converted, but we know not how or why.—The catastrophe of Don Quixotte is similar to this. Both Cervantes and Voltaire seem to have been in a haste to conclude; and this is all the apology I can offer for them.

"I mention not Voltaire's confusion of fabulous and real personages in his machinery; this has been remarked by others. But I cannot help observing, that his invocation to the historic muse is extremely injudicious. It warns the reader to expect nothing but truth, and consequently every appearance of fiction in the sequel must produce a bad effect, and bear the mark of improbability, which it would not have borne if our author had been content to follow the example of his predecessors. Virgil pretends no better authority than tradition, *Sit mihi fas audita loqui*; and Homer throws himself entirely upon his muse, and is satisfied in being the instrument thro' which she speaks. The dream in the 7th canto (which the French critics think superior in merit to the whole Iliad) disappointed me much, though in some few passages it is not amiss. But heaven is not the element of poets. St Louis's prayer, in the last canto, is an odd one. He treats his Maker very cavalierly, and almost threatens him. I observed in the "Henriade" some mixed and some improper metaphors, but did not mark them.

Dialogue between Dr. FRANKLIN *and the* GOUT

Written by himself.

Franklin.—OH! Oh! Eh! What have I done to merit these cruel sufferings?

Gout.—Many things: you have ate and drank too freely, and too much indulged those legs of yours in their indolence.

Franklin.—Who is it that accuses me?

Gout.—It is I, even I the gout.

Franklin.—What! my enemy in person

Gout.—No, not your enemy.

Franklin.—I repeat it; my enemy: for you would not only torment my body to death, but ruin my good name: you reproach me as a glutton and a tippler; now all the world that knows me will allow, that I am neither the one nor the other.

Gout.—The world may think as it pleases: it is always very complaisant to itself, and sometimes to its friends; but I very well know, that the quantity of meat and drink proper

per for a man, who takes a reasonable degree of exercise, would be too much for another, who never takes any.

Franklin.—I take—Eh! Oh! as much exercise—Eh!—as I can, Madam Gout. You know my sedentary state, and on that account, it would seem, Madam Gout, as if you might spare me a little, seeing it is not altogether my own fault.

Gout.—Not a jot: your rhetoric and your politeness are thrown away; your apology avails nothing. If your situation in life is a sedentary one, your amusements, your recreations, at least, should be active. You ought to walk or ride; or, if the weather prevents that, play at billiards. But let us examine your course of life.—While the mornings are long, and you have leisure to go abroad, what do you do? Why, instead of gaining an appetite for breakfast, by salutary exercise, you amuse yourself with books, pamphlets, or newspapers, commonly not worth reading. Yet you eat an inordinate breakfast, four dishes of tea, with cream, and one or two buttered toasts, with slices of hung beef, which I fancy are not things the most easily digested. Immediately afterward you sit down to write at your desk, or converse with persons who apply to you on business. Thus the time passes till one, without any kind of bodily exercise.—But all this I could pardon, in regard, as you say, to your sedentary condition. But what is your practice after dinner. Walking in the beautiful gardens of those friends with whom you have dined would be the choice of men of sense: yours is to be fixed down to chess, where you are found engaged for two or three hours! This is your perpetual recreation, which is the least eligible of any for a sedentary man, because, instead of accelerating the motion of the fluids, the rigid attention it requires helps to retard the circulation and obstruct internal secretions. Wrapt in the speculations of this wretched game, you destroy your constitution.

What can be expected from such a course of living, but a body replete with stagnant humours, ready to fall a prey to all kinds of dangerous maladies, if I, the Gout, did not occasionally bring you relief by agitating these humours, and so purifying or dissipating them. If it was in some nook or alley in Paris, deprived of walks, that you played awhile at chess after dinner, this might be excusable, but the same taste prevails with you in Passy, Auteuil, Montmartre, or Sanoy, places where there are the finest gardens and walks, a pure air, beautiful women, and most agreeable and instructive conversation, all which you might enjoy by frequenting the walk! But these are rejected for this abominable game of chess. Fie, then, Mr Franklin! But amidst my instructions, I had almost forgot to administer my wholesome corrections: so take that twinge—and that.

Franklin.—Oh! Eh! Oh!—Ohhh! As much instruction as you please, madam Gout, and as many reproaches, but pray, madam, a truce with your corrections!

Gout.—No, sir, no—I will not abate a particle of what is so much for your good—therefore—

Franklin.—Oh! Ehhh!—It is not fair to say I take no exercise, when I do very often, going out to dine, and returning in my carriage.

Gout.—That of all imaginable exercise is the most slight and insignificant, if you allude to the motion of a carriage suspended on springs. By observing the degree of heat obtained by different kinds of motion we may form an estimate of the quantity of exercise given by each. Thus, for example, if you turn out to walk in winter with cold feet, in an hour's time you will be in a glow all over; ride on horseback, the same effect will

will scarcely be perceived by four hours round trotting: but if you loll in a carriage, such as you have mentioned, you may travel all day, and gladly enter the last inn to warm your feet by a fire. Flatter yourself then no longer, that half an hour's airing in your carriage deserves the name of exercise. Providence has appointed few to roll in carriages, while he has given to all a pair of legs, which are machines infinitely more commodious and serviceable. Be grateful, then, and make a proper use of yours. Would you know how they forward the circulation of your fluids, in the very action of transporting you from place to place? observe when you walk, that all your weight is alternately thrown from one leg to the other; this occasions a great pressure on the vessels of the foot, and repels their contents.—When relieved, by the weight, being thrown on the other foot, the vessels of the first are allowed to replenish, and by a return of this weight this repulsion again succeeds; thus accelerating the circulation of the blood. The heat produced in any given time depends on the degree of this acceleration: the fluids are shaken, the humours attenuated, the secretions facilitated, and all goes well; the cheeks are ruddy, and health is established. Behold your fair friend at Auteuil: a lady who received from bounteous nature more really useful science, than half a dozen such pretenders to philosophy, as you, have been able to extract from all your books. When she honours you with a visit, it is on foot. She walks all hours of the day, and leaves indolence and its concomitant maladies to be endured by her horses. In this see at once the preservative of her health and personal charms. But you, when you go to Auteuil, must have your carriage, though it is no farther from Passy to Auteuil, than from Auteuil to Passy.

Franklin.—Your reasonings grow very tiresome.

Gout.—I stand corrected. I will be silent and continue my office: take that, and that.

Franklin.—Oh! Ohh! Talk on, I pray you!

Gout.—No, no; I have a good number of twinges for you to-night, and you may be sure of some more to-morrow.

Franklin.—What, with such a fever! I shall go distracted. Oh! Eh! Can no one bear it for me?

Gout.—Ask that of your horses; they have served you faithfully.

Franklin.—How can you so cruelly sport with my torments.

Gout.—Sport? I am very serious. I have here a list of your offences against your own health distinctly written, and can justify every stroke inflicted upon you.

Franklin.—Read it then.

Gout.—It is too long a detail; but I will briefly mention some particulars.

Franklin.—Proceed—I am all attention.

Gout.—Do you remember how often you have promised yourself, the following morning, a walk in the grove of Boulogne, in the garden de la Muette, or in your own garden, and have violated your promise; alledging, at one time, it was too cold, at another too warm, too windy, too moist, or what else you pleased; when in truth it was too nothing, but your insuperable love of ease?

Franklin.—That I confess may have happened occasionally, probably ten times in a year.

Gout.—Your confession is very far short of the truth: the gross amount is one hundred and ninety-nine times.

Franklin.—Is it possible?

Gout.—So possible that it is fact; you may rely on the accuracy of my statement. You know Mr B——'s gardens, and what fine walks they contain; you know the handsome

flight

flight of an hundred steps, which lead from the terrace above to the lawn below. You have been in the practice of visiting this amiable family twice a week after dinner, and as it is a maxim of your own, that "a man may take as much exercise in walking a mile up and down stairs, as in ten on level ground" what an opportunity was here for you to have had exercise in both these ways? Did you embrace it, and how often?

Franklin.—I cannot immediately answer that question.

Gout.—I will do it for you; not once.

Franklin.—Not once?

Gout.—Even so. During the summer you went there at six o'clock. You found the charming lady, with her lovely children and friends, eager to walk with you, and entertain you with their agreeable conversation: and what has been your choice?—Why to sit on the terrace, satisfying yourself with the fine prospect, and passing your eye over the beauties of the gardens below, without taking one step to descend and walk about in them. On the contrary, you call for tea, and the chess board; and lo! you are occupied in your seat till nine o'clock, and that beside two hours play after dinner; and then, instead of walking home, which would have bestirred you a little, you step into your carriage. How absurd to suppose that all this carelessness can be reconcileable with health without my interposition!

Franklin.—I am convinced now of the justness of poor Richard's remark, that, "Our debts and our sins are always greater than we think for."

Gout.—So it is! you philosophers are sages in your maxims, and fools in your conduct.

Franklin.—But do you charge among my crimes, that I return in a carriage from Mr. B——'s?

Gout.—Certainly: for having been seated all the while, you cannot object the fatigue of the day, and cannot want therefore the relief of a carriage.

Franklin.—What then would you have me do with my carriage?

Gout.—Burn it, if you choose; you would at least get heat out of it once in this way; or if you dislike that proposal, here's another for you: observe the poor peasants who work in the vineyards and grounds about the villages of Passy, Anteuil, Chaillois, &c.; you may find every day among these deserving creatures, four or five old men and women, bent and perhaps crippled by weight of years, and too long, and too great labour. After a most fatiguing day, these people have to trudge a mile or two to their smoky huts. Order your coachmen to set them down. That is an act that will be good for your soul; and at the same time, after your visit to the B——'s, if you return on foot, that will be good for your body.

Franklin.—Ah! how tiresome you are.

Gout.—Well then, to my office; it should not be forgotten, that I am your physician. There.

Franklin.—Ohhh! what a devil of a physician!

Gout.—How ungrateful are you to say so! Is it not I, who, in the character of your physician, have saved you from the palsy, dropsy, and apoplexy? one or other of which would have done for you long ago, but for me.

Franklin.—I submit, and thank you for the past, but intreat the discontinuance of your visits for the future: for in my mind one had better die, than be cured so dolefully. Permit me just to hint, that I have also not been unfriendly to *you*. I never feed physician, or quack of any kind, to enter the list against you; if then you do not leave me to repose, it may be said you are ungrateful too.

Gout.—I can scarcely acknowledge that

that as any objection. As to quacks, I despise them: they may kill you indeed, but cannot injure me. And as to regular physicians, they are at last convinced, that, the gout in such a subject as you are, is no disease, but a remedy; and wherefore cure a remedy?—but to our business—There.—

Franklin.—Oh! Oh!—for heaven's sake leave me; and I promise faithfully never more to play at chess, but to take exercise daily, and live temperately.

Gout.—I know you too well. You promise fair; but after a few months of good health, you will return to your old habits; your fine promises will be forgotten like the forms of the last year's clouds. Let us then finish the account and I will go. But I leave you with an assurance, of visiting you again at a proper time and place; for my object is your good, and you are sensible now, that I am your real friend.

On the HARMONY *and* MELODY *of the Old* SCOTCH *Tunes.*

In a Letter from Dr Franklin to Lord Kaimes.

IN my passage to America I read your excellent work, the *Elements of Criticism*, in which I found great entertainment. I only wished you had examined more fully the subject of music, and demonstrated that the pleasure artists feel in hearing much of that composed in the modern taste, is not the natural pleasure arising from melody or harmony of sounds, but of the same kind with the pleasure we feel on seeing the surprising feats of tumblers and ropedancers, who execute difficult things. For my part I take this to be really the case, and suppose it the reason why those who are unpractised in music, and therefore unacquainted with those difficulties, have little or no pleasure in hearing this music. Many pieces of it are mere compositions of tricks. I have sometimes, at a concert, attended by a common audience, placed myself so as to see all their faces, and observed no signs of pleasure in them during the performance of a great part that was admired by the performers themselves; while a plain old Scotch tune, which they disdained, and could scarcely be prevailed on to play, gave manifest and general delight. Give me leave, on this occasion, to extend a little the sense of your position, that "melody and harmony are separately agreeable, and in union delightful," and to give it as my opinion, that the reason why the Scotch tunes have lived so long, and will probably live for ever (if they escape being stifled in modern affected ornament) is merely this, that they are really compositions of melody and harmony united, or rather that their melody is harmony. I mean the simple tunes sung by a single voice. As this will appear paradoxical, I must explain my meaning. In common acceptation, indeed, only an agreeable *succesion* of sounds is called *melody*, and only the *coexistence* of agreeable sounds, *harmony*. But since the memory is capable of retaining for some moments a perfect idea of the pitch of a past sound, so as to compare with it the pitch of a succeeding sound, and judge truly of their agreement or disagreement, there may and does arise from thence a sense of harmony between the present and past sounds, equally pleasing with that between two present sounds. Now the construction of the old Scotch tunes is this, that almost every succeeding emphatical note is a third, a fifth, an octave, or in short some note that is in concord with the preceding note. Thirds are chiefly used, which are very pleasing concords. I use the word *emphatical* to distinguish those notes which

which have a stress laid on them in singing the tune, from the lighter connecting notes, that serve merely, like grammar articles in common speech, to tack the whole together.

That we have a most perfect idea of a sound just past, I might appeal to all acquainted with music, who know how easy it is to repeat a sound in the same pitch with one just heard. In tuning an instrument, a good ear can as easily determine that two strings are in unison by sounding them separately, as by sounding them together; their disagreement is also as easily, I believe I may say more easily and better distinguished, when sounded separately; for when sounded together, though you know by the beating that one is higher than the other, you cannot tell which is. I have ascribed to memory the ability of comparing the pitch of a present tone with that of one past. But if there should be, as possibly there may be, something in the ear similar to what we find in the eye, that ability would not be entirely owing to memory. Possibly the vibrations given to the auditory nerves by a particular sound may actually continue some time after the cause of those vibrations is past, and the agreement or disagreement of a subsequent sound become by comparison with them more discernible. For the impression made on the visual nerves by a luminous object will continue for twenty or thirty seconds.—Sitting in a room, look earnestly at the middle of a window a little while when the day is bright, and then shut your eyes; the figure of the window will still remain in the eye, and so distinct that you may count the panes. A remarkable circumstance attending this experiment, is, that the impression of forms is better retained than that of colours; for after the eyes are shut, when you first discern the image of the window, the panes appear dark, and the cross bars of the sashes, with the window frames and walls, appear white or bright; but if you still add to the darkness in the eyes by covering them with your hand, the reverse instantly takes place, the panes appear luminous and the cross bars dark. And by removing the hand they are again reversed. This I know not how to account for.—Nor for the following; that after looking long through green spectacles, the white paper of a book will on first taking them off appear to have a blush of red; and after long looking through red glasses, a greenish cast: this seems to intimate a relation between green and red not yet explained. Farther, when we consider by whom these ancient tunes were composed, and how they were first performed, we shall see that such harmonical successions of sounds was natural and even necessary in their construction. They were composed by the minstrels of those days to be played on the harp accompanied by the voice. The harp was strung with wire, which gives a sound of long continuance, and had no contrivance like that of the modern harpsichord, by which the sound of the preceding could be stopt the moment a succeeding note began. To avoid actual discord, it was therefore necessary that the succeeding emphatic note should be a chord with the preceding, as their sounds exist at the same time. Hence arose that beauty in those tunes that has so long pleased, and will please for ever, though men scarce know why. That they were originally composed for the harp, and of the most simple kind, I mean a harp without any half notes but these in the natural scale, and with no more than two octaves of strings, from C to C, I conjecture from another circumstance which is, that not one of those tunes, really ancient, has a single artificial half

note

note in it, and that in tunes where it was most convenient for the voice to use the middle notes of the harp, and place the key in F, there the B, which if used should be a B flat, is always omitted, by passing over it with a third. The connoisseurs in modern music will say I have no taste, but I cannot help adding, that I believe our ancestors, in hearing a good song, distinctly articulated, sung to one of those tunes, and accompanied by the harp, felt more real pleasure than is communicated by the generality of modern operas, exclusive of that arising from the scenery and dancing. Most tunes of late composition, not having this natural harmony united with their melody, have recourse to the artificial harmony of a bass, and other accompanying parts. This support, in my opinion, the old tunes do not need, and are rather confused than aided by it. Whoever has heard James Oswald play them on his violoncello, will be less inclined to dispute this with me. I have more than once seen tears of pleasure in the eyes of his auditors, and yet, I think, even his playing those tunes would please more, if he gave them less modern ornament.

I am, &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

Franklin's works.

Parisian Marriages.

From Pinkerton's Recollections of Paris.

THERE are at Paris three or four offices for marriages; and large sheets are pasted up in the public places, containing the advertisements to this effect. At the same offices may also be had housekeepers of all denominations, and sometimes servants. Some advertisements for marriage may amuse.

"The mother of two charming children, a boy and a girl, to whom she has given a good education, now drawing near the term of life, wishes before that period to see them joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, but chiefly the young lady, for whom she wishes to find a husband of character; and a batchelor would be preferred, between the age of thirty and forty, of a mild and religious turn, irreproachable conduct, and an income between four and five thousand francs a year. The lady is twenty-four years of age, of an elegant person and agreeable countenance, and a serious and solid character. Her fortune consists in thirty-six thousand francs of patrimonial inheritance, free of all debts; with almost as much more on the death of her mother. The son is five years older, with an equal fortune, and an honourable situation."

"An amiable lady, entering into the autumn of her age, of a lively disposition, good education, and irreproachable manners; now at the head of an establishment adapted to her sex, and worth between twenty-five and thirty thousand francs; wishes to marry a batchelor aged between forty and fifty, with a revenue between three and four thousand francs, health, and good morals."

"A lady of twenty-seven years of age, of irreproachable conduct, and an education above her situation in life, which, without being unhappy, nevertheless obliges her to have recourse to her talents for a decent subsistence, yet, having withal some neat furniture, and some sparings from her gains, desires to unite her destiny by the religious bonds of matrimony to that of a man of sense, of a mild character, who has some employment, or trade, independent of a wife. His age would be a matter of complete indifference."

"A young lady, in the spring of her age, living with her father, who has no other child, desires to be united in marriage to a batchelor of a mature age, who unites a decent income

income to a person full of health.—The lady is of a most agreeable appearance, and possesses, in the second degree of perfection, vocal and instrumental music. Her father will leave her an income of between two and three thousand francs."

"A batchelor aged forty-nine, of an agreeable and very healthy person, lively character, and fond of the pleasures which decency permits, enjoying ten thousand francs of territorial revenue, wishes to marry a young lady of good birth, aged between eighteen and twenty-five, of sweet disposition, similar taste, and income between two and three thousand francs. His intention is to make a contract of marriage to the last liver."

"A young man of twenty-nine years, of good birth, and belonging to a respectable family, which has procured him a careful education, so that he profits of several agreeable talents which produce a decent subsistence, can only offer them, together with his person, which, without vanity, may please a reasonable woman, such as he would desire, who must be amiable, and possess an easy income. Her age is wholly indifferent."

"A widower aged forty three, without any incumbrance, of a handsome stature, oval face, brown hair and beard, florid complexion, every appearance of health, large black eyes announcing the mildness of his character, mouth of a middle size, white teeth in perfect preservation; born of honourable parents, and having received an education in the liberal studies, of a very easy character, though reserved till he know his company, lively, and not fond of expensive and noisy pleasures, but of those which he finds at a charming country house, where he lives in the neighbourhood of Versailles, and possessing a clear income of three thousand francs, wishes to marry a lady between thirty and thirty-six years of age, of similar inclinations, either unmarried or a widow, without children, without natural defects, and preferring, like him, a rural life; with nearly an equal fortune."

The following is a letter from a lady dated from the banks of the Marne near Paris. "Far from the noise of the city, in a retreat which the presence of my loved parents rendered agreeable to me, I have attained my twenty-sixth year without thinking of hymen; but the tribute which every mortal must pay to nature having for ever separated me from those who alone received my care, and occupied my thoughts, this retreat, formerly so pleasant, appears a desart, and I feel the necessity of repairing the void which that loss has occasioned. After having borne, beyond the term exacted by decency, but surpassed by my grief, the mouraful marks, the tears and regret which I owe to their memory, I wish to divert my mind from the melancholy which has overwhelmed me for fifteen months, and to unite myself with a prudent man of a mild and complaisant character, holding an honourable situation in the capital, so as to maintain a house above the middling rank. The heiress of five thousand francs a year, I offer him this patrimony. He will find my person rather plump than delicate, rather fresh than beautiful, with more good sense than wit, more of practical philosophy than of science; but a good heart and flexible character. It is to your sagacity, Mr Mediator, that I entrust this research, begging you to place me on the list of your subscribers."

"A young man, without actual fortune, but having a person and education fit to appear in any company, and an amiable character, such as may please any reasonable and sensible woman; of respectable parents who were formerly very rich, and are still at their ease, but have a numerous

rous family; aspires to hope that he may find, by the means of this Journal so fertile in propositions of all kinds, a lady generous enough to seek his acquaintance, choose him as a husband, and share her fortune with him."

"A batchelor aged sixty, but as fresh and healthy as possible at his age, having a character and education which render him still amiable in society, desires to marry a lady between the age of twenty and thirty-five, of an agreeable person, that is to say a genteel figure, regular features, beautiful eyes, a pretty mouth, adorned with fair teeth well arranged and very white, in fine a rosy complexion, and free of all bodily defects. This batchelor will pay no attention to fortune, his own being fully sufficient to procure for a beloved companion all the comforts that a solid education, virtuous soul, and grateful heart can require."

"A young woman aged seventeen, beautiful, fresh, well educated, rather in a solid manner than in the taste of the present day, but in consequence of the revolution, absolutely without fortune. She would prove a prize to a man of mature age, who would prefer to fortune with a taste for dissipation, pure manners, a charming person, and an inclination for the cares of a household. This young woman belongs to one of the best families formerly eminent in the law."

"A young lady aged eighteen, fresh and beautiful as a new blown flower, and endowed with all the graces and talents which increase the charms of beauty, but without fortune, in consequence of disasters which have happened to her parents, is offered by them to a man of sensibility who would share with her a decent existence."

"A lady aged forty, enjoying good health and an income of two thousand francs, wishes to marry a batchelor about her own age, of a healthy constitution, with a decent income, and sufficient gaiety to drive away care in the long winter evenings."

Account of the CLIMATE *of the* MOREA, *and* CHARACTER *of its present* INHABITANTS.

From Pouqueville's Travels.

THE Morea possesses a great variety in its temperature, as well as in the configuration of its soil; insomuch, that Providence seems in a thousand ways to have diversified her benefits on this small part of the globe. The climate in general seems to hold a middle rank between that of Egypt and the temperate zones. We do not see in it those livid clouds which conceal for a length of time, the azure of the sky and the rays of the sun; nor that arch of brilliant light, deprived of moisture, on which the sun ascends and inflames the deserts. A refreshing dew falls in the early days of spring, and the ground is covered with snow, or moistened by torrents of rain, according to the difference of the seasons: but the mourning of nature is of short duration; for each night discloses to the admiring eye, the firmament sparkling with its brilliant constellations.

The woods, so necessary for producing rain, which covered most of the mountains, and were consecrated by the religion of the ancients, no longer exist; and since their destruction, the vallies in their vicinity have become barren while the extermination of the inhabitants by their barbarous invaders, has left to the feeble generations that have succeeded nothing but disorder and insalubrity.

The winter generally begins in the Morea with abundant rains, and the most dreadful thunder; and never was the voice of Jupiter more imposing, than when it resounds through the

the caverns of the Taygetus, or extends along the deep excavations of Mounts Olenos and Pholoe.—These changes, which begin in December, are succeeded by frosts, which however are seldom severely felt till the beginning of January; at this period, the harvest of every kind is finished; the wine is fermenting in vats or inclosed in casks, and the last operation is that of expressing oil from the olives, which almost all the cantons furnish in abundance. But the same cold and temperature are not felt in those parts of Ælida and Messenia, which are bordered by the sea; yet Arcadia, Achaia, Sicyonia, and the elevated territory of Corinth and Laconia, experience very rigorous winters; while the sun daily shines on Arcadia like a diamond, but deprived of heat.—In the month of February, however, the malignant influence of which was so much dreaded by the ancients, vegetation begins to revive, and the narcissus and humble violet may be seen issuing from the snow; when the youths impatient to resume their wonted activity, arm themselves, and go out upon excursions against the wolves, accompanied by that courageous race of dogs peculiar to Epirus.

In the month of April, the rising and setting of the sun are preceeded and followed by abundant dews; while some gentle showers rapidly fertilize the lands. The orange, vine and other fruit-trees embalm the heavy atmosphere of the Ælida, while thyme, rosemary, and other aromtic plants, embellish the whole of Laconia and the Peloponnesus. I observed that at this period, a little before the rising of the sun, the air was impregnated with such a mass of odours, that those not accustomed to it, felt inconvenience in breathing.

I cannot describe the grandeur of the rising sun in these delightful climates, but shall observe, that the attractive descriptions of the poets of antiquity, are, in this respect, not exaggerated.

The summer season commences in the month of May, and lasts till October. From the very beginning, the air is dry, the heat increases, and as well as the cold, is most felt in the great bason of Laconia. The thermometer in summer rises there to 34° and 36°. The Ælida is refreshed by sea breazes; but the Argolide is suffocating, and most of the rivers are dried up. Every evening the people make their beds in the open air, and each family passes the night in the middle of the court, which forms an essential appendage to every house; they are also in the habit of lighting fires, which they assert to be necessary for purifying the air. There is likewise a charming spectacle which embellishes the obscurity of night—millions of luminous insects, which the Greeks call Κάλο φοτια, fly through the air, and seem like so many diamonds agitated by the clouds. At this time the atmosphere of Tripolitza becomes so much impregnated with the odour of the milk-thistles, that grow about Mount Roino, as to affect with vertigo and fainting the nervous and delicate women of the harame. To remedy this inconvenience, and partly from an old custom, the pacha, during my residence, sent all the inhabitants of the town to extirpate and burn those plants.

Odoriferous herbs and flowers perfume the fields, too numerous to mention, every where. The ponds in the north of Arcadia, are covered with the flowers of the water lily, the leaves of which resemble so many shields spread on the surface of the water: the resinous trees afford abundance of gum, and the canthorides fly in swarms around those of the ash. Towards the end of May, they begin to cut their corn, and pile it in stacks on their farms. In the

the months of July and August, the chirping of the grasshopper is no longer heard on the burning soil; and the people throughout this season are forced to drink the unwholesome water of their wells and cisterns.—The labourer, shepherd, and inhabitant of the towns in the Morea, eat a variety of fruits which relieve them so much from the oppression of the heat, that they seem scarcely to regard it: the reviving freshness of the evening, and the light morning air, cause the inhabitants of the valley of Tegea to forget the heat of noon.—The children run about with nothing on them but a simple shirt, and are as sun-burnt as the Arabs; but none of those scrophulous diseases are to be found among them, which are so common in our large towns. At length, in October, the rains announce the autumn, and seem to give rise to a new spring; the grapes fall beneath the knife of the vintager, and nothing is heard but songs of joy. Fetes then take place in every part, and the whole of the inhabitants assemble for recreation.

The present Greeks, like all other distinct people, have a peculiar physiognomy, which unfortunately derives its principal feature from the state of servitude and oppression in which they are plunged; but who will assert that the sanguinary rod of despositism has not had the same effect upon a whole people, as it would have upon an individual? Without stopping to explain causes I shall merely describe this people as they are.

The Greeks of the Morea are strong, robust, and distinguished by features full of expression; but, as I have observed, altered by servitude. They are in general full of spirit, but dissembling, crafty, and vain. Gossipers, liars, and perjurers, they do not make the slightest profession, nor traffic with the smallest article, without taking the saints to witness their probity. Being lively, good-humoured, and inclined to debauchery, they excite pleasure without inspiring confidence; and their conversation abounds in figures and comparisons: hence they exaggerate what ever they say or do. When they speak of liberty, they talk with such spirit, that one would believe them ready to undertake every thing, and to make every sacrifice, to obtain it; but in fact the indignation which they manifest towards their oppresssors, proceeds less from their love of freedom, than from their wish to see their religion predominant. One may easily conceive, what may be expected from people occupied with such ideas. The descendents of Miltiades and Cimon, now bent down by the double despotism of Mussulmans, and the papas or priests, are incapable of forming any of those generous and manly enterprises, which might restore the political existence they have lost. I should add, that tho' they hate the Turks, they probably detest much more those Christians who acknowledge the authority of the pope.

Such are the modern Greeks, or, at least, in such a light did they appear to me from actual observation. The Grecian women in the Morea, deserve in general the praise of beauty, and perhaps the palm of virtue. They are indebted for the first advantage to physical causes, which it is possible to assign. During the greater part of the year an ardent sun dries up the Morea; and the air deprived of moisture and impregnated with the perfume of flowers, is pure and vivifying; while the temperature is as mild, and the sky as clear as at Memphis; to which if we add the moderate labour and regular life of the women in eastern countries, we shall find in these united causes the source of that beauty, which has ever distinguished the women of the ancient Pelodonnesus.

The models which inspired Apel-

les

les and Phidias, are still to be found amongst the Greek women: they are generally of a large size and noble shape; their eye is full of fire, and their mouths, replete with fine teeth, seem to excite kissing. Nevertheless, their complexions vary according to the part they inhabit, though they always retain the unchangeable basis of general beauty. The girl of Sparta is fair, her shape is slender, and her gait noble; while those of the mountains of Taygetus possess the size and form of Pallas, as that divinity is represented displaying her arms and ægis in the field of battle. The female of Messinea is of a small size, *en bon point*, and of regular features, with large blue eyes, and long black hair: and when she treads on the verdant carpet of nature with her naked and delicate feet, she resembles Flora in her enamelled meadows. The Arcadian woman, enveloped in coarse woollen garments, scarcely shews the regularity of her shape; her head is finely formed, and her smile is that of innocence. The females of the Archipelago, excepting those of Naxos, are by no means so interesting. I may add, that the Grecian women of the Morea, and even those in the best circumstances, have no ideas inimical to modesty; chaste when they are girls, and bashful and faithful when they have formed the hymeneal contract, they possess a certain austerity of conduct which repels all attempts at Asiatic voluptuousness. After the death of the husband of their choice, they very rarely make any new engagement; on the contrary, after such a loss, existence seems a burden to them, and they often pass the remainder of their life in tears. They use no valuable article to adorn themselves, except India shawls, which can be obtained only by the most opulent women; they wear such cloaths as they have themselves spun and woven, while they intersperse amongst their hair the various flowers of the season.

But though the Grecian women have received from nature their share of beauty, and the gift of loving with ardour and sincerity; they have also the defect of being vain, avaricious, and ambitious, at least amongst the higher ranks of society. Deprived of every kind of instruction, they are incapable of supporting a conversation of the smallest interest, while their defect of education is not supplied by that natural wit which gives rise to repartees, and pleases the men more than wit which is acquired. Hence it may be affirmed, that the Greeks are generally ignorant, while those even who are born in a more elevated sphere, are unacquainted with the art of doing the offices of a household; an art so familiar to the women of most European countries, who know how to attract and attach to them the most serious and amiable men. To give a proof of the little education which the Greek women receive, not excluding those who are qualified for princesses, I shall add, that at the Fanal, which is the name given to a part of Constantinople, in which the Greek princes reside, one may hear these ladies employ the most vulgar and injurious epithets when commanding their servants, whom they incessantly call by the appellation of *beast*, *bitch*, &c. instead of their proper names. I shall leave it to the reader to decide what attraction an European can find in the society of such women. From what I have said, it may, however, be concluded, that no parallel exists between the eastern women and those of the west.

In every part of the Morea there is an abundance of old sybils and professed sorcerers; the refuse of Thessaly, which, in all times, has been over-run with magicians: these imposters explain dreams, interpret

signs,

signs, and comment on the weakness of the imagination, insomuch that nothing serious is undertaken without consulting them. Hence it is easy to conceive the influence which these wretches, so generally known by the name of gypsies, must have over the ardent minds of the Grecian women.

Scottish Review.

I. Picture of Edinburgh; containing a History and Description of the City, with a particular Account of every remarkable object in, or Establishment connected with, the Scottish Metropolis.—By J. Stark. 18mo. pp. 504. 6s. Constable & Co.

LOCAL and topographical writings have, of late, occupied a large share of the public attention; and their attractions as well as their use are greater than might at first sight be supposed. We take pleasure in reading a description of places to which our eyes have been long accustomed; we learn even new particulars which we had not before known or attended to. In the same way, deficiencies may be pointed out, and improvements suggested, which would not otherwise have occurred.

Such being the case, nothing in Scotland can certainly be more deserving than Edinburgh of the most copious topographical delineation.—The capitals of France and England having already been described with considerable industry and minuteness, Mr Stark has now undertaken to perform the same office for that of his native country; and he has not fallen short of his models. Indeed we do not remember to have seen any work of this kind, which, besides giving a view of the present state of things, includes so much historical and antiquarian information.

As the great variety of the subject precludes all attempts at analysis, we shall present our readers with the table of contents, which, like a bill of fare, may give him an idea of the entertainment he is to meet with.

History of Edinburgh.
Description,——Old Town——Earthen Mound—North Bridge—South Bridge—Southern District—Northern District or New Town.
Antiquities,——City Wall——Netherbow Port——Cross of Edinburgh——John Knox's House—Roman Sculpture.
Political and Civil Establishments,—Edinburgh Castle—Palace of Holyroodhouse—Abbey of Holyroodhouse—Royal Chapel—Scottish Mint—Court of Session—Faculty of Advocates—Writers to the Signet—Court of Justiciary—Court of Exchequer—Parliament House—Register Office—Court of Admiralty—Commissary Court—Lyon Court—Sheriff Court—Convention of Royal Boroughs—Board of Customs—Excise Office—Post Office.
Municipal Establishment,—Magistracy of Edinburgh—Incorporated Trades—Criminal Court—Bailie Court—Ten Merk Court—Dean of Guild Court—Tolbooth—Cannongate Tolbooth—Bridewell—Weigh house—Exchange—Police—Court of Police.
Banks,—Bank of Scotland—Royal Bank—British Linen Company.
Literary Establishments,—High School—University—Botanic Garden—Observatory—University Library—Royal College of Physicians—Royal Society—Society of Antiquaries—Select Society—Speculative Society—Royal Medical Society—Natural History Society—Advocates Library—Progress and Present State of Printing—Periodical Publications—Progress and Present State of the Arts.
Religious Establishments,——St. Giles's Church—Trinity College Church,—Trone Church—Lady Yester's Church—New and Old Greyfriars Churches—Cannongate Church—St. Cuthbert's Church—St. Andrew's Church—Episcopal Chapel—St. George's Chapel—Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.
Charitable Institutions,—Infirmary—Public Dispensary—Lying in Hospital—Heriot's Hospital—Watson's Hospital—Gil-

—Gillespie's Hospital—Charity Work house—Merchant Maiden Hospital—Trades Maiden Hospital—Orphan Hospital—Trinity Hospital—Asylum for the Blind—Magdalen Asylum—The Repository—Society for the Relief of Ministers Widows—Society for the Sons of the Clergy.

Public Amusements,—Theatre—Music—Dancing—Corri's Rooms—Royal Academy of Exercises—Royal Company of Archers—Company of Golfers.

Progress and Present State of Manners.

Markets, Fuel, and Water,—Fruit-Market—Green-Market—Veal-Market—Poultry-Market—Butcher-Market—Fish-Market—Fuel—Water.

Micellaneous Observations.

History of Leith,—Description—Grammar School—Bank.

Trade of Edinburgh and Leith.

Population.

Objects of *Natural History* in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh—Animal Kingdom—Vegetable Kingdom—Mineral Kingdom.

Description of the *Romantic Scenery* and *Remarkable Objects* in the Environs of the Scottish Metropolis—Castle Hill—Calton Hill—King's Park—St. Bernard's Well—Meadows—Hermitage of Braid—Craigmillar Castle——Duddingston House—Dalkeith House—Newbattle Abbey—Roslin Chapel—Roslin Castle—Hawthornden—Melville Castle—Pennycuick House.

The following sketch of the progress of printing is so very curious that notwithstanding its length, we cannot forbear extracting it.

Thirty-six years after that interesting trade had been brought to Westminster by Caxton, a printing press was established in Edinburgh. Scottish literature owes this establishment to the generous and brave monarch James IV. who patronized the erection of a printing-press in the capital so early as the year 1507. The first printers were Walter Chepman, a merchant in Edinburgh, and Androw Myllar, a workman. The oldest specimen of Scottish printing hitherto discovered, is a collection of tracts, entitled "The Porteous of Nobilness," printed in 1508, about one year after the erection of the first press in Edinburgh, and thirty-seven years after the introduction of the art into England. These tracts are preserved in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh. There must certainly, however, have been some works printed prior to this date, the press being established nearly a year before; but as it is probable that these books might consist of the lives of saints, legendary miracles, or of devotions then in esteem, they may have been lost at the Reformation, either by being carried away by the priests who fled beyond sea, or destroyed by the blind zeal of the reforming party.

The next work discovered as being printed in Edinburgh is a Breviary of the church of Aberdeen, which was issued from the press in the following year. The second part of this breviary was printed in 1510, "Oppido Edinburgensi impressa, jussu et impensis honorabilis viri Walteri Chapman, ejusdem oppidi mercatoris, quarto die mensis Julii, anno Domini millessimo cccce decimo." Both parts of this breviary are in the Advocates library, but want the title pages and some leaves in the middle.

From this period till the year 1536 no books have been discovered that were printed in Edinburgh. In that year, however, another printer made his appearance. The first of his performances which is known is Ballanden's translation of Hector Boece, which bears to have been "imprentet in Edenburgh be Thomas Davidson, dwelling fornent the Fryere Wynde."—This book is equal to any specimen of typography of that period.

In the year 1540 the Scottish parliament passed an act, ordaining the Lord Register to publish the acts of parliament made in the reign of king James V, and to employ what printer he pleased, provided that printer had the king's special licence for that purpose. Thomas Davidson accordingly obtained the king's licence to print these acts of parliament, and all other printers within the kingdom were discharged from printing the same for the space of six years; a proof that there were at that time different persons in Scotland who exercised that profession. These acts were accordingly printed in folio, on vellum, and in the old English or black-letter. Davidson, in consequence of the licence he had obtained, seems to have

have taken the title of "*regii impressoris*" or "prenter to the kingis nobyll grace," and was probably the first in Scotland who enjoyed that privilege.

Robert Lekpreuik was the next printer of consequence who established himself in Edinburgh. To a book, entitled "The Confutation of the Abbote of Crosraguels Masse," &c. printed in 1562, is prefixed an epistle by "The Prenter to the Reader," in which he apoligizes for his want of Greek characters, which he was forced to have supplied by manuscript, that in case of any error the author might not suffer in his reputation.

Printers from this period rapidly increased in number. In 1584 there seems to have been no less than six different printers in the city, viz. Bassindane, Ross, Charteris, Mannenby, Arbuthnot, and Vautrollier. Bassindane was the first who printed a Bible in English, in 1576. It was the Genevan translation, and was dedicated to James VI. Mannenby, in 1578 was the first who used Greek types. "The Bible, for the use of Scotland, by the Commissioners of the Kirk," was printed by Alexander Arbuthnett, the king's printer, in 1579, "at the Kirk in the Field."

The university of Edinburgh having been founded in 1582, it was not long before it gave to the world its "Theses Philosophicæ." These were begun to be printed in 1596, and the earliest typographer to the college was Henry Charteris, the king's printer. The first theses were in large octavo. They assumed a quarto form in 1612; and before the 1641, their size was raised into a large folio. A collection of these may be seen in the library of the university.

Robert Waldegrave next established himself as one of the first printers in Edinburgh. The "lawes and actes of parliament, maid be king James the first, and his successours, the kinges of Scotland," collected by Skene, and published in 1597, besides many other works, afford specimens of the typography of that period.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the printers of Edinburgh were generally booksellers, who, having acquired some wealth, could purchase a press, and employ artificers. Andrew Hart, who is justly praised by Watson, the author of a history of printing, for his well printed Bible, was only a bookseller. Scotland was soon after supplied with printers from England. But the demands for books exceeding their abilities to execute them, a great part of the Scottish literature, at this period, was printed in Holland and the Low Countries.

As printer to the university, one Finlayson succeeded to Charteris. But at this time the privilege of printing to this body was perhaps not confined to any particular artist. James Lindsay in 1645, was the first who styled himself "Typographus Academiæ." The magistrates of Edinburgh, as patrons of the seminary, probably appointed him to this office; but what at that time were its profits or honours is not now known. Their next printer, Gideon Lithgow, in 1647, called himself "printer to the College." A regular appointment was made out by the magistrates, however, on the 10th of June 1663, in favour of Andrew Anderson, "to be ordinar printer to the good town and college of the samen, in place of Gideon Lithgow, deceased, during pleasure; he serving als well and als easie in the price as o-theris."

The printing continued, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, without making much progress in Edinburgh. The printers were in general illiterate, when compared with those in other countries of Europe at that time. Notwithstanding, however, that the art was practised by men who did not possess the erudition of which it is the herald, literature is indebted to their exertions for reforming the language, and settling, by silent practice, the orthography of the north.

The Revolution in 1688 paved the way for the extension and improvement of this art in the Scottish capital. But it was not till after the union of the kingdoms in 1707 that it made any great progress. In 1711, Robert Freebairn, James Watson, and John Basket, were appointed the royal printers in Scotland, and these were the first who in Edinburgh carried the art of printing to any degree of correctness and elegance. In 1715 a press was established in the city by the celebrated Ruddiman, whose learning and abilites entitle him

to

to a place not the least inconsiderable, among the most celebrated typographers in any country. And in 1728, he was appointed, in conjunction with James Davidson, a bookseller, joint printer to the university of Edinburgh.

From this æra we may date the establishment of printing on an extended and respectable basis in Edinburgh. Since that time, the number of printing-presses has increased rapidly; and the art has likewise been improved. The progress of printing in Edinburgh will be be best seen from the following statement, which may be depended on as correct.

Printing houses in Edinburgh	in 1763,	10
	in 1790,	21
	in 1800,	30
	in 1805,	40

In the 40 printing-houses now in Edinburgh, are employed upwards of 120 printing-presses. The work executed here is equal in elegance and correctness to any in Britain. A great part of it is done on account of the booksellers of London, and other places; and considerable quantities of books are printed for exportation to Ireland and America.

Before concluding our sketch of the progress of printing in Edinburgh, we cannot avoid mentioning what it owes to Mr James Ballantyne, who first introduced what may be called the splendid elegance of printing into the Scottish metropolis. By the taste and exertions of this gentleman, the productions of the Scottish press may vie [rival] in beauty, and perhaps surpass in elegance, the typographic specimens of any other country. p. 236.

A curious fact is stated, that in 1755, a review was undertaken by the late Dr Adam Smith, Drs Blair and Robertson, Sir William Pultney, and Mr Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards Earl of Rosslyn.

Only two numbers of the work, which was to have been published every six months, appeared; the first in January, and the second in July 1755, after which it was entirely discontinued. The known abilities of the contributors to this work, leave it to be regretted that it was not carried on farther; but the Review of Dr Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, and a letter addressed to the editors, containing some general observations on the state of literature in the different countries of Europe, will be still read with peculiar interest, when it is considered that they were the first literary essays which were published of the author of the "Wealth of Nations." p. 250.

The author, in considering the circumstances which have forwarded the progress of literature, indignantly rejects the supposition, that it depends upon the patronage of the rich and powerful, and considers booksellers as the true and only patrons of genius. Without entering into any discussion on this subject, we may join with him in congratulating Edinburgh on her increasing respectability in this particular, and on one house in particular, which, for activity and extent of business, is not perhaps surpassed by any in Britain.

The historical accounts of the Theatre, and of the progress of the fine arts, are particularly interesting. The article of Markets will be found well deserving the attention of the house-wife. For a great part of this, as well as for all the botanical and zoological department, the author states himself to have been indebted to Mr P. Neill, whose extensive knowledge of the sciences to which they relate, has rendered these articles particularly interesting.

On the subject of population Mr Stark gives the following statement.

From a paper in the possession of the Session-clerk of Edinburgh, entitled, "A list of the haill possessors (of houses) in the different parishes," the number of families in the year 1678 appears to have been as follows:

In the N. W. or Tolbooth parish,	513
N. or High Church ditto,	389
N. E. or College ditto.	470
S. W. or Old Greyfriars ditto,	672
S. or Old Church ditto,	625
S. E. or Tron ditto,	664
Total,	3333

The

The old part of the city at that time consisted only of the above six parishes, of consequence the foregoing list contained every family then living in what was properly to be called the city of Edinburgh. Supposing that there were at that time six individuals in every family, (and this has not been thought by some an average too great for Edinburgh,) the total number of persons would amount to 19,998. If the suburb of Canongate is reckoned to have contained 2500 inhabitants, the parish of St Cuthbert's 7000, and those of South and North Leith 6000 persons, the total number of individuals in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood was, in the year 1678, 35,500.

In a paper communicated by the late Dr Blair, and copied into the "Statistical Account of Scotland," containing an enumeration of families and examinable persons in the city of Edinburgh, apparently taken in the year 1722, the numbers, including the usual proportion of one fourth of the examinable persons for children, amounted to 25,420; and if 15,000 is allowed for the suburbs and the environs, the total number of inhabitants would be 40,420.

Maitland, in his "History of Edinburgh," founding his computation on the register of burials, makes the number of inhabitants in the city to amount to at least 48,000 in 1758. But that calculation is not much to be regarded, as, in 1755 an enumeration was made, at the desire of the late Dr Webster, when the numbers appeared to be as follows:

In the Old Town of Edinburgh, -	31,122
In the Canongate, - - - - - - -	4,500
In the parish of St Cuthberts, - -	12,168
In South Leith, - - - - - - - -	7,200
In North Leith, - - - - - - - -	2,205
Total, - - - -	57,195

Mr Arnot's computation in 1775 is still more considerable. According to his account, the number of families in Edinburgh, Leith, and the environs, amounts to 13,806, which, calculating at the rate of six persons to each family, makes the number of inhabitants to be 82,836, which, added to 1400 for the Castle, Hospitals, &c. amounts in all to 84,236. But six to a family has been reckoned by some too large an average even for Edinburgh, large in general as the families there are; and it has been reckoned nearer the truth to take five as the average number of a family. This, adding 1400 for the Castle, &c. would bring the number of inhabitants in the city and suburbs, including Leith, in 1775, to 70,430. p. 458.

The enumeration in 1791 made the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith amount to 84,886, That of 1801 gave a diminution of 2,500; which is notoriously impossible, and must diminish greatly our confidence in such statements.

For a subject like this, no great elevation of style was required; and that of the author is in general plain and perspicuous. There occur however, occasionally, a few instances of unaccountable negligence. The following sentence is particularly bad.

Notwithstanding *of* these advantages, the *arts*, soon after their revival in Italy in the middle of the thirteenth century, and more recently in the sixteenth century, when many of *its* most celebrated masters flourished, *the art of design* however rude, penetrated to Scotland. p. 263.

There may be errors of the press here, though it seems difficult to conceive any which would produce an approach to grammatical correctness. In reading over the volume, we met with a few other instances of carelessness, though none which can be at all compared to this: and indeed the general style is sufficiently good.

Upon the whole, we remember to have met with few books which contain, in the same compass, such a variety of information. We can hardly discover any thing of importance to have been omitted. Perhaps a greater extension might have been given to the commercial part; a more detailed statement of the produce of our different manufactures might have been both interesting and easily procured. This might be done in a second edition, which we have no doubt will be called for in due time.

II. The Poetical Works of Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount, Lyon King at Arms under James V. A new edition, corrected and enlarged: With a life of the Author; Prefatory Dissertations; and an appropriate Glossary. By George Chalmers, F.R.S. S.A. 3 vols. Crown 8vo. 1l. 16s. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London.

(*Continued from p. 529.*)

TO enforce still farther his claim on his royal master, Lyndsay soon after produced his Complaynt. He represents himself as both grieved and ashamed, at never having got any reward for his services.

—— my freindis bene eschamit,
And with my fais, I am defamit;
Seand, that I am nocht regardit,
Nor, with my brether, in court, rewardit:
Blamand my sleuthfull negligence,
That seikis nocht sum recompence;
Quhen divers men dois me demand,
Quhy gettis thou nocht sum pece of land,
Als weill as uther men hes gottin:
Than, wis I to be deid, and rottin,
With sic extreme discomforting,
That I can mak na answering.

P. 253.

He again reminds him,

How as ane chapman beris his pack,
I bure thy grace upon my back!
And sumtymes, stridlingis, on my nek,
Dansand with mony bend, and bek:
The first sillabis, that thow did mute,
Was pa, da, lyn, upon the lute;
Than playit I twentie springis perqueir,
Quhilk was greit plesour for to heir:
Fra play, thow leit me never rest,
Bot gynkertoun thow luifit ay best;
And ay, quhen thow come fra the scule,
Than I behuifit to play the fule;
As I, at lenth, into my Dreme,
My sundry servyce did expreme.

P. 257.

He gives also an interesting account of his own feelings, at seeing James prematurely brought forward to the head of public affairs.

I prayit, daylie, on my kne,
My young maister, that I micht se,
Of eild in his estait royall,
Havand power imperiall;
Than traistit I, without demand,
To be promovit, to sum land;
Bot, my asking, I gat over sone,
Because ane chips fell in the mone,
The quhilk all Scotland maid on steir;
Than did my purpose ryn arreir,
The quhilk war langsum till declair,
And als my hart is wounder sair,
Quhen I have in remembrance,
The suddand change, to my mischance.
The king was bot twelf yeiris of age,
Quhen new rewlaris came, in thair rage;
For common-weill makan na cair,
Bot for thair profyte singulair.
Imprudently, lyke witles fulis,
Thay tuke the young prince fra the sculis
Quhare he, under obedience,
Was leirnand vertew, and science,
And haistely pat in his hand,
The governance of all Scotland;
As quha wald, in ane stormie blast,
Quhen marinaris bene all agast,
Throw danger of the seis rage,
Wald take ane chylde of tender age,
Quhilk never had bene upon the sye,
And to his bidding all obey,
Gevyng hym haill the governall,
Of schip, merchand, and marinall,
For dreid of rokis, and foreland,
To put the ruther in his hand:
Without Goddis grace, is na refuge:
Gif thare be danger, ye may juge,
I geve thame to the devill of hell,
Quhilk first devysit that counsell;
I will nocht say, that it was treson,
Bot, I dar sweir, it was na resoun:
I pray God, lat me never se ring,
Into this realme, so young ane king.

P. 253.

The account of the arts employed in the King's seduction is curious, and throws great light on the manners of the age, but is too long for insertion. At last, he comes to the grand object.

I wat thy grace will nocht misken me,
Bot, thow will outher geve, or len me:
Wald

Wald thy grace len me, to ane day,
Of gold, ane thousand pound or tway.
And I sall fix with gude intent
Thy grace ane day of payment,
With seillit obligatioun,
Under this protestatioun,
Quhen the Bas, and the Ile of May *,
Beis set upon the Mont Sinay:
Quhen the Lowmound besyde Falkland †,
Beis liftit to Northumberland:
Quhen kirkmen yairnis na dignitie,
Nor wyfis na soveranitie.

P. 276.

Sir David's complaint having brought him an office and pension, he determined to proceed in the same strain; and next year produced the "Complaint of the Papingo" or parrot. This bird having set out along with the author on a pleasure excursion into the fields, imprudently got up on a tree, and having, in spite of every warning, mounted too high, was blown over, and received a mortal wound in her fall. She then begins her dying lamentation, but, instead of her own sufferings, she dwells altogether upon the misfortunes of the kingdom and the vices of the clergy. She begins, however, with addressing some very wholesome advices to the King.

—sen the definitioun of ane king
Is for to haif of pepill governance,
Addres the first, abufe all uther thing,
Till put thy bodye till sic ordinance,
That thy vertew, thyne honour may avance:
For how suld princis governe greit regionis,
That can nocht dewlie gyde thair awin personis?

And, gif thy grace wald leif richt plesandlie,
Call thy counsall, and cast on thame the cure:
Thair just decreitis defende, and fortifie,
But gude counsall, may na prince lang indure;
Wyrk with counsall, than sall thy wark be sure:
Cheis thy counsall of the maist sapient,
Without regarde to blude, ryches, or rent.

Amang all uther pastyme and plesour,
Now, in thy adolescent yeiris ying,
Wald thow ilk day studie bot half ane hour,
The regiment of princely governing,
To thy pepill, it war ane plesand thing:
Thare micht thow fynd thy awin vocatioun,
How thow suld use thy sceptour, swerd, and croun.

The Cronikillis, to knaw, I the exhort,
Quhilk may be mirrour to thy majestie;
Thare sall thou find baith gude, and evill report,
Of everilk prince, efter his qualitie:
Thocht thay be deid, thair deidis sall nocht dee;
Traist weill thow sal be stylit, in that storie,
As thow deservis, put in memorie.

Requeist that roy, quhilk rent wes on the rude.
The to defend, from deidis of defame.
That na poeit report of the bot gude;
For princis davis induris bot ane drame:
Sen first king Fergus bure ane dyadame,
Thow art the last king of fyve score and fyve,
And all ar deid, and nane bot thow on lyve.

Of quhose noumer fyftie and fyve bene slane,
And most part, in thair awin misgovernance *:
Quharefor, I the beseik, my soverane,
Considderof thair lyvis the circumstance;

* The *Bass* and the *Isle of May* are well-known islets in the Frith of Forth.

† The Lowmond hill near Falkland, in Fife.

* The fact is, that few of the Scotish kings died quietly in their beds: But, it was the fault of the *constitution*, and not of their *awin misgovernance*; Lyndsay only retailed the fictitious cant of Boece, whose *Chronikillis* were translated by Bellendene, for the use of James V. Lidgate, and the other old English poets, had shown Lyndsay the way to instruct living kings, by raking up the misdeeds of the dead.

And

And quhen thou knawis the cause of thair mischance,
Of vertew than, exalt thy saillis on hie,
Traisting to chaip that fatall destenie.

Treit ilk trew barron, as he war thy brother,
Quhilk mon at neid, the, and thy realme defend,
Quhen suddandlie ane doeth oppres ane uther,
Lat justice mixit with mercy thame amend:
Have thou thair hartis, thow hes yneuch to spend;
And be the contrair, thow art bot king of bone,
From tyme thyne heiris hartis bene from the gone.

P. 301.

She gives the history of the calamities which had befallen Scotland under a succession of Kings, beginning with Robert the Third. She then proceeds to the corruption of the church, which had taken its rise from the banishment of poverty, and had now come to the greatest height. Dame Chastitie had been banished from all the convents in Scotland, except one, "besouth Edinburgh on the Burrow muir, among the sisteris of the Schenis," though it is alledged, that if they were "assailzeit," they would "render" like the rest. The poem closes with the death of the Papingo.

We come now to the most remarkable of all Lyndsay's productions, the Satyre of the Three Estates. It is a *morality*, or dramatic composition, intended for the "commendation of verteu and vituperation of vyce."

The Satyre of Lyndsay was acted at Coupar in Fife, in 1535; at Linlithgow, in 1539; and at Edinburgh, in 1554. We may learn, from the length of the perusal of Lyndsay's Satyre of the three Estates, that its representation must have consumed "the live-long "day, with patient expectation:" It began, about nine, in the morning, and continued, during nine hours, with little intermission, as we are told by Henry Charteris, the bookseller, who saw "this "play, playit besyde Edinburgh, in "1554, in presence of the quene re-"gent; lestand fra nyne houris afoir "none till sex houris at evin." But, what is this length of representation to the length of the English mysteries, during the persevering curiosity of antient times? In 1391, as we learn from honest Stow, "a play was playde by the parish clerks of London, which continued three days together, the king, quene, and nobles of the realme, being present: And, another was plaide, in 1409, which lasted eight daies, and was of matter, from the creation of the worlde, whereat was present most of the nobilitie and gentrie of England." P. 256.

The characters are chiefly allegorical, as the moral virtues and vices, the church, the commonwealth, with a sparing mixture of real personages. It does not the less however exhibit a correct view of the reigning style of conversation; for these imaginary characters are as homely, and as coarse in their dialect, as the lowest of the others.

We have, first, a king Humanitas, who by the arts of three noted personages, called Falset, Dissait, and Flattery, and by the allurements of a fair lady, ycleped Sensuality, is led into a course of irregular indulgence. Verity is then introduced, by which it appears that the reformed religion is understood. She attempts to obtain access to his Majesty, but is speedily driven off by his new attendants. For her farther correction the parson is sent for, who thus addresses her:

PARSON.

Lustie lady, we wald faine understand
Quhat errand ye haif in this regioun?
To preich, or teich, quha gaif to yow command;
To counsall kingis, how gat ye commissioun?
I dreid, without ye gat ane remissioun,
And syne renunce your new opinionis,
The spirituall stait sall put yow to perditioun;
And in the fyre wilkburne yow fiesche, and bonis,

VERITIE

VERITIE.

I will recant nathing that I haif schawin,
I haif said nathing bot the veritie:
Bot, with the king, fra tyme that I be knawin,
I dreid, ye spaiks of Spritualitie
Sall rew, that ever I came, in this cuntrie:
For, gif the veritie planelie war proclamit,
And speciallie to the kingis majestie,
Yor your traditionis ye wil be all defamit.

FLATTRIE.

Quhat buik is that, harlot, into thyhand?
Out! walloway! this is the New Test'ment,
In Englisch toung, and printit in England:
Herisie! herisie! fire! fire! incontinent.

P. 426.

The affair ends by Veritie being put in the stocks. Chastity then appears with a similar intent, but after having applied for reception in various quarters, and been every where rejected, she finally shares the same fate. At last comes Correction, who seems to be a very potent personage; for by his sole authority he sets free Veritie and Chastitie, leads them to the king, whom he obliges to acknowledge his fault, to banish his vicious companions, and receive these in their stead.

One of the most striking things in this play is the gross indecency of the dialogue, such as would not now be endured in an assembly of the lowest vulgar. Yet this seems to be more a breach of taste than of morality; for the play is expressly written with a religious and moral intention, and the indecent expressions are sometimes used by persons of the most correct characters. We approve however of Mr Chalmers retaining these passages, as they shew the coarseness of that period, and to a reader of the present day are not likely to be at all seductive. The dialogue is no less distinguished by the profuse and continual use of oaths, of which Mr C. has counted about forty or fifty, and yet these too are familiarly used by the most pious and discreet persons, without the least seeming consciousness of impropriety.

The second part of the Satyre is almost entirely against the Romish church. The most striking figure here is a poor man who had been stript by them of his all. He thus tells his story:

PAUPER.

My father was ane auld man, and ane hoir, (hoary)
And was of age fourscore of yeiris, and moir.
And Mald, my mother, was fourscore and fyftene,
And with my labour I did thame baith sustene.
Wee had ane meir, that caryit salt, and coill,
And everilk yeir, scho brocht us hame ane foill.
Wee had thre ky, that was baith fat, and fair
Nane tydier into the toun of Air.
My father was sa waik of blude, and bane,
That he deit, quharefor my mother maid gret mane;
Then scho deit, within ane day, or two;
And thare began my povertie, and wo;
Our gude gray meir was standand on the feild,
And our lands-laird tuke hir, for his heryeild,
The vickar tuke the best cow be the heid,
Incontinent, quhen my father was deid.
And quhen the vickar hard tel how that my mother
Was deid, fra hand, he tuke to him ane uther:
Then Meg, my wife, did murne baith evin, and morrow,
Till at the last scho deit, for verie sorrow;
And quhen the vickar hard tell my wyfe was deid,
The thrid cow he cleikit be the heid.
Thair upmest clayis, that was of raploch gray,
The vickar gart his clark bere thame away.
Quhen all was gane, I micht, mak na debeat,
Bot, with my bairns, past, for till beg my meat.
Now, haif I tald yow the black veritie,
How I am brocht into this miserie.

Vol. II. P. 5.

The

The Historie of Squire Meldrum is one of the most pleasing of Lyndsay's productions. It contains the atchievements of a genuine knight-errant, brave and amorous, wandering in search of adventures, and delivering distressed ladies, who fall immediately in love with him. His longest, though as appears to us his least interesting piece, is the Monarchie, which contains a kind of general history of all things past, present, and to come, beginning at the creation of the world, and ending with the day of judgement. It is, in short, a kind of abridged, universal history, put into verse, and makes rather dry reading.

The modern reader who may be desirous to peruse these productions of Lyndsay is under great obligations to Mr Chalmers for the facilities he has afforded him. Besides a copious glossary at the end, every antiquated word or form of expression is explained at the foot of the page; so that, with this poetry, which would otherwise have been hardly intelligible, we go on almost as easily and smoothly as with a composition of the present day.

New Works published in EDINBURGH.

TABLES of Interest, constructed on a plan entirely new, easy, and mathematically accurate. By William Stenhouse, Accountant, F.A.S. Edinburgh, 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Dictionary of the synonimous Words and technical Terms in the English language. By James Leslie. 8vo. 6s.

New Editions.

An Enquiry into the Rise and Progress of Parliament, chiefly in Scotland. By Alex. Wight, Esq. Advocate. A new edition, with a Supplement; including the Election Cases at large to the present period. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The Lay of the last Minstrel. By Walter Scott, Esq. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Ferguson's Lectures, with Notes, and an Appendix by David Brewster. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. and plates 4to. 1l. 1s.

SCOTTISH *Literary Intelligence.*

A New edition is now printing of the Travels of the celebrated William Lithgow, performed during the space of 19 years, thro' various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa: containing, in particular, a Description of Jerusalem and various parts of the Holy Land. His narrative of the tortures which were inflicted on him by the Spanish Inquisition, is particularly interesting. This writer has been a good deal suspected of fiction and exaggeration; but, like others in the same predicament, time, which is the only sure criterion, seems to have determined the question in his favour; and his travels are now generally regarded as equally curious and authentic.—To this edition will be added his other works, viz. Present Surveigh of London and England's state, 1643. Experimental and exact Relation of the Siege of Newcastle, 1645. Extract of Pilgrim's farewell to his native country, and from the Gushing tears of Godly sorrow.

It is well known that the Hindostanee is the language most generally used among the natives of India. Its acquisition must therefore be of essential importance to our numerous adventurers in that quarter of the world: and a Gentleman of this town has, with this view, produced a number of useful publications upon it. But as these are voluminous and expensive, he has thought it advisable to compress the information they contain into two portable volumes, which will be speedily published. They will bring the reader acquainted not only

ly

ly with the language, but also with the manners and customs of those countries.

The Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, with a literal Latin translation by the late Mr M'Farlan, will speedily make their appearance.—This work will be enriched with a preliminary dissertation by Sir John Sinclair, whose active patriotism has induced him to undertake the superintendence of the whole publication. In this dissertation Sir John will give not only a summary of former evidence, but also a variety of new proofs, which he conceives must place the authenticity of the poems beyond a doubt.

A celebrated Italian poet, Cesarotti, having not only translated Ossian's Poems in a very superior manner, but written an essay on their authenticity and beauties, which is not generally accessible to English readers, it has been thought proper to annex a translation of that essay, which was executed by John M'Arthur, Esq. together with some additional Notes and Observations by the Translator.

A translation of the first book of Fingal, by the Rev. Mr Ross, will also be included in the Preliminary Dissertation, which furnishes the most satisfactory evidence, that a new version is necessary, to give the English reader a just conception of the sublime effusions of the Celtic Bard. The Committee of the Highland Society, deeply impressed with that idea, propose to have a new translation of the whole of the Poems, into English, executed with as little delay as possible.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

EARL Stanhope has just printed at the stereotype office, for private circulation among his friends, a small work entitled, Principles of the Science of tuning Instruments with fixed tones.

A great work on our national cattle, will be shortly published by Messrs. Boydell and Co., dedicated by permission to his Majesty, and prepared under the superintendence of Lord Somerville. It will be published in numbers, in imperial quarto size, each containing two or more prints, from pictures painted by Mr James Ward. The history and descriptions, uses, merits, and defects of the cattle, with their adaptation to various sorts and situations, will be written by Mr John Lawrence.

The first fasciculus of the long expected Flora Græca of the late Professor Sibthorp, edited by Dr Smith, will make its appearance in a few days. It will consist of 50 plates, beautifully coloured, with descriptive letter-press.—This splendid work will form, when completed, ten volumes in folio, containing one thousand figures, executed by Sowerby from the masterly drawings of Mr Ferdinand Bauer.

Dr. Gregory's compendious Cyclopedia proceeds according to its original design, accompanied by a degree of public support almost without example. The first volume is completed, and contains 71 fine engravings; and the second will be finished by the beginning of the year: forming, in two large volumes quarto, one of the completest and most useful works in the English language.

Mr P. Kelly, the eminent master of the commercial academy in Finsbury-square, is preparing with great labour a new and accurate work on exchanges, to be published in one large volume quarto, under the title of the Universal Cambist. He takes for his foundation the work of Kruse, entitled the Hamburgh Contorist, which he has modernized, adapted to the English standard, and considerably enlarged from unquestionable living authorities. Among other numerous and important additions, are new assays of the principal current coins by which the intrinsic par of exchange is determined. The price will not exceed three guineas; and the charge to subscribers will be half-a-guinea less than to the public.

The Rev. J. Robinson, master of the grammar school at Ravenstondale, a gentleman deeply read in Roman and Grecian literature and antiquities, is, we understand, engaged in a new and complete

plete work on the Antiquities of Greece, similar in design to the Roman Antiquities of Dr Adams. Besides introducing every thing valuable in the works of Archbishop Potter and others, who wrote on Grecian antiquities at a distant period, Mr Robinson has availed himself of the Travels of Anacharsis, of the works of Stuart, Choiseul, Gaulfier, Sonnini, Winkleman, and other recent writers and travellers, to enrich his work, and render it useful and desireable to students and admirers of Greek literature.

Mr Boyd's translation of the Triumph of Petrarch is in considerable forwardness.

A new novel from the pen of Mr Lewis is expected this month.

The Rev. Mr Rogers has finished the third and fourth volumes of his Lectures on the Liturgy.

A new edition of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, in octavo, is just issuing from the University press. Another edition in quarto will follow it.

Grotius de Veritate Christianæ Religionis, with numerous corrections of the text, will be sent to press before the winter. The copy, we understand, is just completed.

A new room, adjoining to the Bodleian library, (formerly the Law-school,) has been lately completed, and partly filled with ancient MSS., leaving spaces in the upper library for printed books. The principal manuscripts are those of Mr Carte and Bishop Tanner.

Accounts have been received from the Baptist missionaries in Bengal, bearing date November 15, 1805, by which it appears that the converts had increased since the commencement of the year from 34 to 70. Three of the natives are preaching the gospel. The missionaries are proceeding in the translation and printing of the Old and New Testament in four or five eastern languages, and they hope to accomplish the translation into all the languages of the East.

Poetry.

VERSES
On the Death of
ADMIRAL LORD NELSON,
By Dr Robert Couper.

"HUNG be the heav'ns with black!" ye Spirits come—
Ye dim-grey children of the mould'ring tomb—
Ye who lean'd o'er great Alfred's ebbing breath,
And clos'd the Bruce's flaming eyes in death;
Who sadly sat on London's bloody hill,
Till Wallace' heart quench'd ruthless Edward's will;
Who o'er the heroes of heroic times,
Unting'd with vices, and unstain'd with crimes,
Tent the last moments of their glorious day,
And pour'd your incense on their quiv'ring clay—
Come, Spirits, come—behold War's bloody spoils,
The child of nature, and the man of toils,
Virtue's strong breast, and Freedom's well-knit arms,
At rest for ever from his lov'd alarms—
Here Nelson lies—the fated ball it sped,
And pale he lies upon the hero's bed.

Ye gentle Spirits, from the ivy'd tomb,
With all your tears, with all your incense come;
Bid the broad censer raise its mantling cloud;
O hide the warriour dreadful in his shroud!
And with your torches, glimm'ring, faint and pale,
Flit, flit ye, awful, down the gloomy aile:
Yon's his cold bed—soft be his long repose!
And round his rest ye guardian spirits close!
Nelson! 'tis o'er—thy darksome hour is by;
Thy sounding trumpet fills the echoing sky;
Solemn and sweet ascends the angel-voice,
And round and round the hosts of heav'n rejoice.
Nelson arises! seraphs deck his way,
And on his brow trim heav'n's unfading bay.
The awful Chiefs of late and distant times,
Red in their country's safety, not its crimes,
Press through the host, and spread the hallow'd hand,
The Chief to welcome to their glorious band:
The pearly drop shines o'er the mighty train,
And scars long wither'd purple run again.

How

How many seamen! Britain it is well,
Thy wooden walls thy matchless warriours tell;
But, stirrup'd men!—O modern fields, say ye,
No bud left Ma'lbro' on the sacred tree!
Tore his strong arm the mighty trunk away,
And left succeeding chiefs a dubious day.

But see yon distant tenants of the sky,
Coldrife they bend with dark and hollow eye.
See bloody kings, and butch'ring swordsmen hide
The steel vile-reeking at their shiv'ring side;
And dark-soul'd statesmen, troublers of their day,
Try, madly try, to scour the blood away—
Ye fought not—Cowards—your dark murders rise,
And in your grave your fame in poison lies.

And ye too, Daughters of the union'd Isles!
Your beauties burnish'd with the sweetest smiles,
Your bosoms swelling with the purest flames,
He your full love, your best affections claims.
Proud meet him on your skies—'twas he laid low
Th' unsated sword of Virtue's darkest foe;
For virtue ay upbraids while vice can feel,
And rakes the conscience which it cannot heal;
And the fell spoiler who o'er Britain hung,
Denounc'd the charms your chasten'd lives have sung.

Sweet and majestic, from the op'ning cloud
Where grief had hid her, pale Britannia brow'd.
Her beauteous daughters silent gather round,
And music softly lifts her heavenly sound;
On chords etherial swells the glowing strain;
All heaven resounds "Britannia rule the main."
The joyous scene soon cheer'd the streaming eye,
And triumph'd gently o'er the heaving sigh.
Bent on the Chief she glorious mov'd along,
The anchor waving to the Cherub's song,
And tend'rest yearnings gleaming o'er her face,
She clasp'd the hero in her fond embrace.

All hail! she said, thou father of my isles!
Where wisdom triumphs, and where freedom smiles;
Where pow'r leans swordless on the arm of law,
And Nelson's thunder keeps the world in awe:
Where virtue poises beauty's tremblingdart,
And honour burnishes the fearless heart.
Come to my arms, renowned man! she cried,
Come, live for ever by my sacred side!
Enough of fame sits on thy eagle wing:
O leave to others that their bards may sing;
Come to my breast in thy new robe divine,
And let me kiss the wound that made thee mine!

I saw thy early soul, strong, kind, and free,
The hero prattling round the mother's knee;
Or softly courting from thy father's tongue,
The truths sore bled for, and in triumph sung;
Those meekest truths shed from the lip divine,
Which bid the mortal with the angel shine:
Proud o'er thy growing fame I zealous hung,
Each cheering accent glided from my tongue,
While thou among thy young compatriots rose,
Shield of thy land, and terror of its foes.
Great in thyself, thy soul wak'd all its flame,
No bolst'ring int'rest rear'd a fraudful fame.
Thy country woo'd thee, in thy pow'rs elate,
And on thy arm repos'd its mighty fate.
But soon thou earn'd my unreserved smile,
Thy guardian labours for my lovely Isle,
Labours which on time's monstrous events grew,
And wet thy aiking front with bloody dew;
They grew, thy glories grew, thou starry lord!
And Europe's genius rested on thy sword.

O'er all the vast abyss, what sea, what shore,
But heard, tremendous, thy dread cannon roar;
But saw thy banner sweep the crimson'd tide,
And proudest navies sinking at thy side.
Thy battles, where thou conquer'd, where thou bled,
Which threw thy timeless garland round thy head—
Thyhundred battles fix'd thynation's pow'r,
And shook ghast envy's inmost lurid tow'r;
Frantic Ambition, with his poison'd dart,
And murder's bloody girdle round hisheart,
Turn'd in despair his haggard face away,
And left thy glory to its kindred day.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE

The TRIAL *of* LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

(Continued from p. 544.)

Mr ROBERT TROTTER, *Writer to the Signet, re-examined.*

HE gave orders to Mess. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. to draw on Mess. Coutts for two sums of 10,000l. each, and also for 5000l It was on account of monies at Mess. Coutts's, on his brother Mr Alexander Trotter's account. He said, all his private letters and papers were delivered to the Managers from 1786 to 1800.

Mr Mark Sprott, stock-broker, was sworn and interrogated by Mr Whitbread.

Did you accept the controul over the sum of 13,500l. India Stock from Alexander Trotter in May 1800, and under orders from him? I did.—Did you, in consequence of the intervention of Mr Trotter, advance money for the India Stock, and other funds? I did.—To what amount? The sum was about fifty-one thousand seven hundred and odd pounds.—On whose account did you make the advance? It was for Mr R. S. Dundas.—Had you complete power over these funds in consequence of such advance? Yes, I had.—To whom did you pay the said money? To Mr Alexander Trotter.—Did you receive a draft from Lord Melville to make the account even: The amount was 1427l. 11s. 7d. I never did receive any draft from Lord Melville. Did you receive a sum of money of about this amount, in any form from Lord Melville? I did not. Did you receive such a sum of money from any one, to make the balance of the account even? I certainly did from Mr Alexander Trotter. Did you transact money business largely with Mr Alexander Trotter? I have borrowed money of him, and lent him money in large sums. Did you ever purchase navy and victualling bills, and other government securities for Alexander Trotter? I have purchased navy bills.—Were the bills so purchased for Mr Alexander Trotter ever at a discount? I do not immediately recollect that they were.—Do you remember if Mr Alexander Trotter borrowed any sum of money of you, in order to avoid selling his navy bills? I remember his borrowing money of me, but for what purpose I do not know.

The witness cross-examined by Mr Adam.

Had you any pecuniary transactions at any time with Lord Melville? Never.—Have you any acquaintance with Lord Melville? I have a very slight one.—Were you applied to by Mr Trotter to advance money on the security of stock? Yes.—Will you state the particulars of that transaction, as well as you can recollect? I objected to different stocks that were proposed; a good deal of conversation arose, and I at last said, I would lend upon the 3 per cents. It was upon account of the transactions, resulting from this conversation, that you received the balance mentioned 1427l. 11s. 7d.? Yes, it was. Had you any interview with Lord Melville during these transactions? None whatever. Is the stock so alienated to you, disposed of or not? I cannot answer that question exactly, but I know it was VERY LONG WINDED.

(The learned Counsel for the defendant directed a paper to be delivered to the witness, and then proceeded.)

Is that your hand writing? Yes, it is. Was that paper written by you at the time of the transaction? Yes, it was. Examine the paper, and see if it refreshes your memory with regard to the negociation.

(The witness slowly perused the contents of the paper.)

Q. Were not these transactions exclusively on account of Mr Alexander Trotter? They were on his account. Have you any knowledge or belief that any other person was concerned in them? None whatever. You have no suspicion that he was agent for any other person? None. Had you any knowledge, at the time of the transaction, that the money advanced by Mr Trotter was public money? Certainly not. Have you any acquaintance with the connections of Mr Trotter, and do you know that many of them are persons of respectability and opulence?

The witness made some observations on the respectability of Mr Trotter's family, and of his connection with Mess. Coutts. He was then re-examined by Mr Whitbread.

Q. Do you recollect, or not, if you were ever told, that the money so advanced was for Lord Melville?

Mr *Plomer* objected to this interrogatory. The witness may speak to what devolves within his own knowledge, but he must not in this way give evidence, as to what he conjectures, from the information of others.

The Hon. Manager contended, that this mode of examination necessarily arose out of the cross examination of the Learned Counsel; and to shew this, he recited that part of the examination by Mr Adam, which applied to the question. He then repeated his own interrogatory, which was somewhat varied when proposed by the Lord Chancellor.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, if the money were advanced for Lord Melville, or not? A. I do not. Were you not desired to advance this money on Lord Melville's security? I was not.

Ninth Day,—May 9.

The Right Hon. *Charles Bragge Bathurst* and *George Tierney*, Esq. testified to the mode in which the business of the office of Treasurer was conducted during the time they held that situation.

Mr *Wilson* deposed as to various transactions in the Navy Office during the absence of Mr Trotter in Scotland.

Mr James Gibson, Writer to the Signet, was called to prove, that the clause for the destruction of vouchers in the release was an unusual clause in such instruments in Scotland.

Mr *Mark Sprott* was again called, and examined by Mr Whitbread.

Q. Look at this book, Sir, and inform the Court, if, by refreshing your memory, you can tell us if you received the sum of 1427l. 11s. 7d. by a draft? A. I received it in bank notes and odd cash, which I put into my pocket.

(A paper was handed to the witness)

Q. Is the signature to this document your hand-writing? A. Yes it is.

(This paper, when read, appeared to be a receipt of Mr Mark Sprott for 20,222l. 4s. 5d. as security for the advance of 20,000l.)

Q. Did the stock transferred into your name constitute a part of the security for the money furnished by you? A. I presume it was, but I have no recollection of it.—Have you read that receipt? Yes I have, but I have no more recollection of it than a child unborn.

Cross examined by Mr Plomer.

Q. Had you any interview with Lord Melville in Scotland: A. No. I never saw his shadow there. Did you see either of his sons there? No. I never saw any of them, or had any communion with them.

After some other witnesses were examined as to a few particulars less material,

Mr *Whitbread* said, "The Commons, my Lords, close their evidence for the impeachment of Lord Melville, with this reservation, that if any matters of importance shall come to their knowledge, they may have the liberty of producing further testimony."

Tenth Day—May 10.

After some additional evidence was first produced with respect to the appointments held by Lord Melville, from which it appeared that Lord Melville had been Keeper of the Signet in Scotland; he had ceased to possess that Office, which was held by his son, Mr Robert Dundas. Similar evidence was adduced on the emoluments which his Lordship derived from the Offices of Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland, President of the Board of Controul, Treasurer of the Navy, &c. The Managers also put in the Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, the Articles of Impeachment by the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr Whitbread's Message to the Lords, on presenting the charges, and such other documents as were thought necessary in point of form. After which

The *Lord Chancellor* called upon the Solicitor-General to proceed.

Sir *Samuel Romilly* then addressed the Court. He began by stating to their Lordships what had been the grounds of the proceedings, and upon what circumstances the charges were established. This was a duty which he considered as due to the Commons of England and Ireland, and even to the accused himself; for the character of the Commons was above the suspicion of their entertaining any personal hostility to the Noble Defendant: so far were they from it, that they could not, without painful feelings, contrast the situation of the Noble Viscount, when possessed of power, authority, and the favour and confidence of his Sovereign, with that in which he was placed at their Lordship's bar, as a delinquent, stripped of all those advantages, and obliged to justify himself against charges of high crimes and misdemeanours.—But the Managers were, at the same time, awfully impressed with a due sense of the serious duties imposed upon them, and the responsibility of their situation, when they had, at the same time, to sustain the dignity and character of those who sent them there, and to deal with justice towards the individual accused. In the first place then, he would state what were the crimes of which the Noble Viscount was accused; afterwards, the nature of the evidence, as it applied to the proof of them; and, finally, how far he considered the charges to have been proved. The crime was that of a wilful violation of the law, in the breach of an act of Parliament, and the appropriation of the public money to his own purposes, both of which were, in fact, resolved into one and the same crime. It could be no hardship to be accused, if the Managers went upon stubborn substantial facts. They charged him with the misapplication of 10,000l.—the manner of employing which, he had left them no possible means of tracing. The accused had no possible excuse for his conduct. When the law ordained that he should not

apply

apply the public money, but for public purposes, he received an additional salary, in compensation for not doing so. This was the condition on which he held his office, and obtained an additional salary, and yet it was proved, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that he received the additional salary, and, at the same time, violated the condition upon which he obtained it. To wind up the climax of his criminality, it would be sufficient for him to mention, that this law, which he violated, was of his own production, as had been proved by the Managers, who, this day, put in an abstract from the Journals of the House of Commons, from which it appeared, "that the Right Honr Henry Dundas was one of the persons appointed to prepare and bring in the bill."—The Managers, he observed, laboured under a peculiar difficulty in conducting this prosecution, as they had no other evidence to resort to, but the undestroyed accounts and letters of Lord Melville himself; and the strangest thing of all was, that even this evidence was objected to by his Counsel, who, instead of endeavouring to afford any explanation, entered, on his part, a solemn protestation against it. Their Lordships, no doubt, would know how to appreciate this species of defence; for, in his opinion, the objections of Viscount Melville's Counsel to allow the production of his own accounts, and of his own hand-writing, afforded the most complete evidence and conviction of his guilt. The rules of law were not so much at variance with those of common sense, as to reject this proof; for surely, the same documents, which, if favourable, would have justified the accused, must, when unfavourable, be allowed to operate against him. The Learned Manager then went into a long and circumstantial statement of all the various accounts referred to in the course of the comparing the official, with the bank accounts, from day to day, &c. The last that he dwelt upon, was, the declaration made by Viscount Melville, in the House of Commons, that of all the sums of public money coming through his hands, as Treasurer of the Navy, none was applied to other than naval purposes, except the sum of 10,000l. and in what manner he employed that, his sense of public duty would prevent him from ever disclosing to that House, or to any human being. Such a declaration, made in the face of the nation, within the walls of the House of Commons, and in the teeth of an act of Parliament, must, if submitted to, have the preposterous and monstrous effect of putting a public accountant above the law, and superior to all responsibility. How was this mystery to be unravelled? Was he authorised to do so by his Majesty, or by any other authority superior to his own? That he did not deign to tell. In this country, there was no man possessed of public money for which he was not accountable. He, however, openly declared, that he would not account for it. The Learned Gentleman then contended, from the evidence of Lord Melville before the Commissioners, that he knew of the application of the public money to private uses by Mr Trotter. He then called the attention of their Lordships to the proposition made to Lord Melville, to apply part of the money lodged in the Bank to purchase India stock, but that his Lordship had indignantly rejected this proposal. But how, he asked, was this indignation followed up? In a very short time, Lord Melville agreed that Mr Trotter should obtain a loan of money, for the purpose of enabling his Lordship to purchase the stock. The stock was to be obtained, without any other security than the stock itself. Now, was it in the slightest degree probable that a person possessing such a knowledge of the world as Lord Melville, with the advantage, too, of a legal education, should for a moment suppose that money could be raised upon such security? or that any person would be such a fool as to lend money for a small premium to another, when that person was capable of applying it to the same advantage as the borrower? The Learned Gentleman then commented upon the execution of the release, and the destruction of the vouchers, for which no reason could possibly be given. In a Court case, their Lordships well knew, that if a party destroyed evidence, he was charged to the full extent that such evidence, if before the Court, would have gone against him. This point he pressed to the consideration of their Lordships, and concluded his speech, by again calling to the attention of their Lordships, the ruin in which the country might have been involved by the conduct of a man, to whom millions of the public money were entrusted.

The Lord Chancellor then inquired whether any of the Managers wished to be further heard, and was answered by Mr Whitbread in the negative.

Eleventh Day,—May 13.

THE DEFENCE.

As soon as the Court was opened, with the usual formalities, the Lord Chancellor called on the Counsel for the Defendant to proceed.

Mr *Plomer* then rose. Standing, he said, in such a situation as he then did, he stood in need of all the candour and indulgence that the House could possibly shew him,

as the duty which he owed to the Noble Defendant, that High Court, and the Public, required all the energies that could be possessed, by minds of more capacity than he found himself possessed of. It was true, indeed, that he was released from apprehensions, which, on ordinary occasions, he might very justly entertain, as he was convinced the liberal and enlightened minds of their Lordships would not be susceptible of those injurious impressions, which prevailed amongst the generality of the public, by speeches and publications, prejudging the cause which he had now to advocate. Their Lordships were, no doubt, sensible of the inequality of the parties now before them. The Commons came to the prosecution, armed with all the power and authority which justly belonged to that important branch of the Legislature; and the Managers, besides being persons endowed with no ordinary share of learning, eloquence, industry, and ability, had the additional and important advantage of all the power, dignity, and authority, that the Commons of Great Britain could confer upon them: but he had, notwithstanding all this, the consolation and satisfaction to know, that their Lordship's decision would be made according to the justice and merits of the case.—He then adverted to the report of the Naval Commisssioners, which had gone abroad, and taken possession of the public mind, before the Noble Defendant could have even been aware of the injury which his reputation was sustaining, from the notoriety of the abuses which prevailed in the department committed to his management.

After this, it was perfectly fit and proper that the public should have the matter sifted to the bottom, and know whether the Noble Viscount, now upon his trial, had encouraged or employed them for his own benefit or not.—However, before this enquiry could be made, one of the first steps taken, was to strike the Noble Viscount from the presence, councils, and confidence of his Sovereign for ever. The Noble Viscount was also stripped of all the offices, power, and influence which he might before have possessed. Every obstacle that could have opposed itself to inquiry was speedily removed, and witnesses were examined, from week to week, and from day to day: All the Noble Viscount's papers and correspondence ransacked, and his private dealings scrutinized in vain, for grounds of criminality. After stating so much, their Lordships must think that the Noble Defendant, instead of gentle treatment, had been very hardly dealt by. But his accusers and enemies did not stop here; for the Noble Defendant had further to complain of an extraordinary, not to say atrocious outrage to all justice and humanity, by infamous libels, circulated through all parts of the kingdom, with an astonishing degree of industry and activity. These libels were not only scattered and disseminated abroad, to inflame the minds of the people, but were even carried to the foot of the throne, and registered amongst the records of his Lordship's accusers Nay, they had gone so far, as to pass an act of Parliament, to facilitate the means of bringing evidence against him. In this manner was the natural purity and integrity of the minds of Englishmen disturbed and prejudiced by libellous speeches, publications, and proceedings of every kind.—Under all these disadvantages, he must once more observe, that he stood in need of their Lordships, utmost candour and indulgence. In what he had to address to them, he should not attempt to tread through the immense labyrinth of evidence and accounts referred to on the part of the Managers. He would not fatigue the attention of their Lordships by any such unnecessary repetitions, but he trusted that his omission of any of the topics referred to in the opening or summing up of the Managers of the Prosecution, may not operate against the Noble Defendant

The subject to which he had principally to call the attention of their Lordships, might be divided into two general heads: First, what regarded the transactions before the passing of the act of Parliament for regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy; and, second, the transactions which happened posterior to the passing of that act. In fact, the sole charge against the Noble Viscount may fairly be said to be the corrupt application of the public money to his own use, and the declaration he made in the House of Commons, that he had diverted the sum of 10,000l. which came into his hands as Treasurer of the Navy, to other than naval purposes, but not to his own use or benefit, and that he never would disclose in what manner he had so applied it. The 8th article charged his having transferred money from the Bank to any other place of custody, as a crime; and the corollary made upon it was, that this transfer was for his own benefit and emolument. The other article took his Lordship's having destroyed certain accounts, as an inference of his criminality. These he considered as forming an outline of the whole of the charges. In all these proceedings, he observed, that whatever irregularity or inattention to order might be apparent, it would be for the judgment of their Lordships, whether they proceeded from corrupt motives, or the intention

of

of converting these practices to his own emolument. But if what came out in evidence should amount to no more than that something still remained unexplained in a series of twenty-four years transactions, he hoped their Lordships would pause before they pronounced the Noble Defendant guilty of corruption, whose habits of life were well known always to have exhibited every proof of carelessness with regard to money matters.

The Hon. Manager himself (Mr Whitbread), who opened these charges, with a manly candour and liberality, which did him the highest honour, declared, that he "believed Viscount Melville to possess a generous spirit in regard to money, incapable of being influenced by the sordid principle of avarice." Such a declaration on the part of an accuser, when coupled with the known habits of his life, must render it incredible that he should, in this single instance, depart from his usual character, for an object he never was attached to. Placed as he was, in a situation, perhaps, of all others, the most likely to elevate the mind, filling, as he did, some of the most important offices of the State, being at the same time one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, President of the Board of Controul over East India Affairs, Treasurer of the Navy, &c it was not to be supposed that he could sink and let himself down into so degraded a being as these charges would represent him to be, and that for an object that it was impossible he should ever be in want of; nor would their Lordships, he was convinced, suffer it to operate to the defendant's disadvantage, if he could not, after the lapse of 22 years, produce witnesses to disprove every article of charge; and after the principal witness was dead, whose testimony would otherwise serve to acquit him.—As to the first sum, the irregular application of which was charged against the Noble Viscount, it would be sufficient for him to say, that it arose at a period when there was no common nor written law against it. He might, in full confidence, rest there; but he would not have the House to suppose that he was flying from the charge, or sheltering himself under the absence of the act of Parliament which afterwards took place. So far from it's being a crime, for a public accountant to make even the greatest temporary use of the public money to his own advantage, he would shew their Lordships, there was no law, no condition, no, not even any express or implied obligation against it. It was true, that his Hon. and Learned Friend the Manager who summed up the evidence did not much insist upon this point; but the honourable Manager who opened the proceedings, had boldly thrown down the gauntlet, and affirmed, that such application was always a crime by law, which law was declared and sanctioned by the House of Commons. He, however, denied the existence of the law, and if there were any such, it was incumbent upon them to shew it, as their Lordships knew very well, that no resolution of either House of Parliament, even supposing it to remain in full force, could have the effect of a law. This opinion of his was far from being new, as it was one which, by some of the first parliamentary authority, was declared over and over again, in that very sanctuary of liberty (the House of Commons) which his Learned Friend (Sir S. Romilly) seemed to think violated by the declaration made in it by Visc. Melville. All the arguments on the other side would have equally applied to every former public accountant; but he was prepared to shew that it was not then the law, was not now the law, and never was the law, that such applications of the public money was a high crime and misdemeanour. He would even go farther, and shew that the contrary was the law and had been so declared by the ancestors and relatives, not only of many of their Lordships, but of one of the present Managers, and that too in the sanctuary of liberty.

He then went into a detail of the numerous instances, in which public accountants had acknowledged that they applied the public money to their own advantage, and maintained that they had a right to do so, provided the public sustained no loss by it. He dwelt particularly on the case of the late Lord Holland, who, when called to account for a balance of no less than 450,000l. was so far from acknowledging that he had no right to employ the balances in his hands to his own advantage, that he maintained his right to do so, and that he was ready to produce them, whenever called upon, for the service for which they were intended, any intermediate use he might make of them being a matter of indifference to the public. What was still more to his purpose, that doctrine was assented to by the Minister of the day (the late Earl of Chatham), and these two great men, who never agreed in any other point, were of the same opinion upon this. The resolution of the House of Commons against such applications, passed on the 18th of June 1782, had never since been acted upon, but at all events could not have the form of a law upon the subject. Amongst the instances he stated in support of his proposition, was one in which a motion was made, in the House of Commons, to

oblige

oblige the Receiver-General of the land tax to pay in his balances to the bank, when one of their Lordships now present, but then a Member of the other House, was not ashamed to stand up in his place, in that sanctuary of liberty, and oppose the motion, on the ground that it would be a hardship on the Receiver-General. Even a Right Hon. Gentleman, whose name and virtues, he was sure, would always be considered with the highest respect in that House (he meant the late Mr Grenville,) when called upon for the balances of the public money in his hands, required two months to pay them in, which was tantamount to a confession, that he had been applying them otherwise than to the public use, for which they were intended. If, therefore, it were true that the Noble Defendant, in this case, had been applying any sums of the public money to his own use, it would be a sufficient defence for him to say that they were always promptly, fairly, and honourably paid, whenever called upon for the public service; and as he had already shown, it was of little consequence, whether he intermediately applied them for purposes of profit to himself, or left them deposited in the Bank, where they could be advantageous or profitable to no one. With respect to the 10,000l. referred to by Viscount Melville, in the House of Commons, it was a sum which never was called for, never was wanted, and which he need not have said any thing about, if he thought proper. He made no disposition of that money, until his accounts were passed, and then he was at liberty to transfer it to any other branch of the public service he thought proper, or where it might be most wanted. Upon this subject, which had been emphatically dwelt upon, he must maintain that his Lordship was under no obligation, either legal or moral, of telling in what manner he disposed of it:—It was quite sufficient for him that to say the money had been paid. When called upon to make the disclosure, it must be remembered, that it was the call of an enemy, the call of an accuser, to convict himself of high crimes and misdemeanours.

The Learned Gentleman then went into a legal disquisition of the obligations imposed by conditions and compacts; and contended, that even if any such obligation did exist at any time, it must cease as soon as the Noble Lord was out of office. Was it to be expected that he would make a candid disclosure at the moment he was called upon to answer for crimes? If he was, let men talk no more of the liberality of British justice. Was it ever held to be a principle of law, that when a man was put upon his defence, silence should be interpreted as a crime? As far as he understood the law of England, a person accused had the liberty of making whatever answer he thought proper, or if he so chose to do, it was not incumbent on him to make any answer at all. The charge of the Managers against the Noble Viscount was, that he had not told enough against himself, but he believed, that before this time silence was never held to be a crime in that or any Court whatever. If, then, it was shewn that silence was never before deemed a crime, why was it held so now? The reason was, that the Noble Defendant, in the dignity and manliness of his nature, spurned at any accusation unworthy of his character. The only proofs produced in support of his criminality, were the suggestions of the Managers, and his own silence. He candidly confessed, that he felt himself bound by honour, and a sense of public duty, not to disclose in what manner he disposed of the money; and was he to suffer for being influenced by such principles? was it to be deemed a crime, if, conscious of being in the right, he chose to carry his secret with him to the grave, and make himself responsible for any consequences that may attend it? But, though the Noble Defendant considered himself bound by various ties to observe this silence, sure the enlightened minds of their Lordships must easily suggest circumstances, in which a high officer, seeing the country surrounded by numerous enemies, foreign and domestic, might find a necessity of applying a sum of money for a purpose different from that for which it was appropriated by law. Was it difficult to devise uses in which such an application would be meritorious, instead of criminal? The Managers alledged, that he made the application corruptly, but of that they had not been able to produce a single tittle of evidence

One of the Managers (Mr Whitbread) occupied some time in representing to their Lordships the impressions which this transaction made upon his own mind. The Hon. Gentleman, however, then went out of his way, and assumed the character of a witness. He only stated, not the impression which it made upon an unbiassed mind, but upon the mind of an accuser, and therefore not entitled to all the weight which they might otherwise give to him. The Hon Manager must excuse him for saying, that in the Supreme Court of Judicature, Whitbread the Manager, and Whitbread the witness, stood in very different characters. In opposition to those impressions on the mind of the Hon. Manager, he had to state that this charge had already

been clearly and positively disproved by two witnesses; and if, after all the ingenuity and talents which the Managers could employ, and these qualities in them, he believed, never to have been exceeded by any set of Managers; if after all the most minute researches into the official documents of the Noble Defendant, and even the memorials presented to him; if, after ransacking all his letters and correspondence; if, after the most laborious investigation into his private accounts, and most intimate and confidential relations in life, they were unable to trace out one shilling of the public money applied to his own private use, it would be most unjust and unreasonable not to infer, that he was innocent of these charges. He then came to consider the additional articles exhibited by the Managers, after the Noble Lord had given in his first answers, and said, that he did not want from them that candour of which they made so much profession, in giving him time to put in a supplementary answer to this article; the Hon. Managers had made confusion more confounded. They had stated in general divers sums, at divers times, on divers days, to charge upon him the sum of 26,000l. but they rendered it impossible for him to refer back to those divers days, and had included, in the time of their charge, nine months of a period, when the Noble Lord was out of office.

After all, however, he would ask, what did the proof brought on the part of the Managers amount to? It, in fact, came to nothing more than this—that Lord Melville, after the lapse of twenty-four years of active and official life, was not able to account for every little item of the public money that came into his hands. The Managers, after travelling over all the accounts from the Bank to the Treasurer of the Navy, and back again, had not, he contended, proved a single iota of their charges. All they could discover from their enquiries was, that money had been applied from under the head of one public service to another, so that all the time employed in these details was uselessly consumed. They shewed that money had been transferred, but they had not proved that he made any profit by the transfer. It was corruption and profligacy that constituted guilt, but that could never even be inferred by the transfer of money from one place to another. All the money they charged had been sufficiently and satisfactorily accounted for, with the exception of two small sums, which appeared to be placed to the Noble Lord's private account, at the bank of Mr Drummond; and supposing, which, however, he only did for the sake of argument, that he should be unable to give any account of these notes, yet, from the failure of accounting for such a trifle, in the immense transactions of four and twenty years, and it not having been proved that the Noble Lord made any private profit of his balances, nothing could be more unfair or illiberal than to draw from such a failure an inference of his guilt. Could it be expected that a Minister of State, constantly occupied in the most important public concerns, should direct much of his time in prying into all the minuteness of accounts? Was it surprising that a man engaged in so many departments, connected with the public expenditure, should have a running account of 2958l. 15s. 1d. at his banker's! In further corroboration of his innocence, it appeared that at a time when he was informed of his having overdrawn his banker, he did not help himself out of the public purse, but repaid the same, by remittances from his own fortune, in Scotland, though at the same time, and for ten months after, he had in his possession public balances, uncalled for, to the amount of 56,000l. As to the note, received by a draft from the bank, which had been paid to bankers in the city, where it had been sent in payment of a bill, it by no means afforded any thing like the inference that was drawn from it. They were not to enquire into such a circumstance there in the manner that an end on any occasion was resorted to for the detection of a forgery. It surely signified nothing, whether he sent this note, or any other that he might have taken out of his pocket, as the amount of it was not found deficient in the passing of his accounts. There was no more obligation on the Noble Lord than on his predecessors, not to keep the money where he pleased. The Hon. Managers also made it an aggravation on the part of the Noble Lord, that he was the person who brought in the bill for regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy into the House of Commons, as if such a circumstance was to be considered as a crime. It was no high crime or misdemeanor in him to draw the money from the bank, and deposit it at his private banker's or in his iron chest, whichever he might deem most convenient for public purposes, or for private security. He said, he was miserably deceived, if there was a clearer case ever argued, than that Lord Melville's conduct, in this respect, was not against the law; and if it was, the act should not be suffered to remain in force one moment, as it would be a law of the greatest cruelty and oppression towards our seamen that ever was enacted. The noble Lord, he contended, could not, without the greatest injustice and hardship, do

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otherwise. The Managers contended, that the bank was the only place of deposit authorised by the act; that he denied. Upon such a construction, the law could never be carried into effect. If there was only 100l. to be paid to three or four different persons, in warrant expences, nothing could be more embarrasing, than to send each of them with a draught upon the Bank.

Would it be practicable to pay such sums as 3s. or less, to a sailor, when he came to demand it, by a check upon the Bank. The sailor may say, he did not know his way to the Bank; and if he did, he must, from his ignorance of such transactions, be exposed to innumerable impositions. A sailor's wife or mother also, when applying for a-pittance of a few shillings, must by the same interpretation be sent to receive their trifles at the Bank of England. He begged their Lordships to consider, how such minute accounts, occurring every moment, could possibly be kept by the Bank of England? But there was one observation, which must be decisive of the question. By an act of Parliament, passed some time ago, all draughts for money, under the amount of twenty shillings, were declared to be illegal, and therefore the Paymaster of the Navy was precluded from the possibility of paying sums of a few shillings by drafts, and therefore must always be supplied with ready money to answer these demands immediately. The Noble Lord, he maintained, carried the act into execution in every point of policy, justice, and convenience. The necessity for the act was, that before it, large balances of money were left for payment in the hands of inferior clerks, having only small salaries, and it was not always easy to get these balances out of their hands. On these, and a variety of other grounds, which he argued at considerable length, he submitted to their Lordships, that the Noble Defendant was not guilty of any breach or violation of the law.

The Lord Chancellor then informed Mr Plomer, that the Lords, being desirous to hear, with attention, all he had to alledge in behalf of the defendant, and perceiving that he was then nearly exhausted, by the strenuous exertions he had made, would, for the present, adjourn the proceedings.

Mr Plomer had then been about three the hours and a half upon his legs.

Twelfth Day,—May 14.

Mr Plomer this day resumed the defence.—Having on the preceding day considered three of the articles, he now took a rapid view of the remaining seven, distinguishing, as he proceeded, the nature and the extent of each of them, and applying to them the known principle of law.

He said, that the impeachment did not in any part of it proceed upon any omission or inattention of Lord Melville, but the charge was of a much higher and more criminal kind; not what he omitted to do, but what he actually and personally did. It stated, that he was acquainted with the frauds, and for corrupt purposes confederated and participated with Mr Trotter, and by that means committed a gross breach of duty. The sixth article occasioned the Learned Counsel to solicit the peculiar notice of their Lordships, because the subject of the books was so intermixed with the release, and because it was stated in so irregular a manner. First, the books of account were mentioned; then was introduced the subject of the release; again the books were heard of, as if the release were intimately connected with them, and the consequent destruction of all the papers.—In the eighth article was the most singular and novel allegation, that Lord Viscount Melville did obtain and receive a sum of 21,000l. or some other large sum or sums of money, from Mr Trotter; and for the purpose of more effectually concealing the said advances of money, the books, accounts, vouchers, &c. were burnt and destroyed. The framers of this article had not even taken the pains to alledge, that these sums were drawn from the public money; so that, for any thing that appeared to the contrary, this might be a loan from one friend to another; and what high crime and misdemeanour such a transaction might constitute, it was for the ingenuity of the Learned Managers to explain.

The ninth, and concluding article, to which the Learned Counsel had occasion to advert (having already considered the first and tenth collectively), assigned two motives for the concurrence of Lord Melville in the use of the public money; first, because Mr Trotter would act as his private agent without salary; and, secondly, because he might receive advances for his convenience, from time to time. These advances, the Hon. Managers contended, were to the amount of from 10 to 20,000l. and were drawn from a mixed fund, composed partly of private, and partly of public money. This general view of the articles was consistent with the plan pursued by the Honourable and Learned Manager who summoned up the case for the prosecution; and he adopted this, because the application of his defence to the arguments of that Hon. and Learned Manager, would be more easily understood, and because the nature of the allegations themselves seemed to point out this method as the most perspicuous; for the whole contents of

those

these articles related to the same subject; first, they respected the means of applying the public money and the particular uses; then they adverted to the defendant's knowledge of such application to a corrupt purpose; and then they concluded with the fact, that all vestiges of proof were destroyed.

The Learned Counsel hoped, that in this short outline, he had at least stated the charges fairly; and he admitted that the subject was of the greatest magnitude and importance. What he principally lamented was, that some of the transactions were at so remote a date, as to be beyond the ordinary reach of the human memory, and the witness to them had descended into the grave. A part of the charges were of a more modern date, were more capable of having light thrown upon them, and they had the advantage of a living witness, who was himself a party, and who, during two days had undergone examination before their Lordships.

The question before the Court was not, whether Lord Melville had placed an indiscreet confidence in Mr Trotter, but whether he was guilty of those crimes; yet, who was this Mr Trotter against whom the public clamour had been raised? In the year 1786, or at the latter end of the preceding year, just after the death of Mr Douglas, Mr Trotter was introduced to Lord Melville, to whom he had before been personally known. He was a gentleman, stated to be not only of creditable, but of opulent connections, and the brother of a partner in the firm of Mess. Coutts and Co. He was a man acknowledged by the Hon. Manager, independently of these transactions, to be in all parts of his character, whether private or public, free from all imputation. Besides, he was in high estimation in the office, his probity had been repeatedly tried, he had a ready and comprehensive mind, and was peculiarly fitted for his situation, from a facility in arithmetical computation, in which his assistance was very material to his Noble Employer. Whatever objection might be made on the part of the defendant to this witness, none could be suggested on the contrary side; for there never was a witness produced in a Court of Justice who had more cogent motives to establish the guilt of the accused.

The Learned Counsel next took a comprehensive retrospect of all the principal transactions, and connected them with the history of his Lordship's political life.—He shewed that the Noble Defendant, in the generosity of his nature, had refused even the stipendiary emoluments of office, instead of indulging that eager desire of gain, which had been so falsely attributed to him in these charges. Was the allegation of corruption supported by the evidence? This was the enquiry which was of most importance to the honour of the defendant. How was it supported? Was it by the testimony of Mr Trotter? He deposed in the most positive terms, not only that Lord Melville was wholly ignorant of any advantage drawn from the public monies, but that he was not even acquainted with any benefit Mr Trotter himself derived from that source. Was this deficiency of evidence to be supplied by the hypothetical arguments of the Hon. and Learned Manager? There was nothing left to support the charge but his ingenuity, and however successful it might be on many other occasions, it could not maintain these serious charges before their Lordships. When the immense variety of the items of his accounts, and when sums of such vast magnitude were contemplated, instead of being surprised at the insulated transactions which were selected, their Lordships would be astonished that more numerous matters were not alledged to constitute new crimes, during the long period that his Lordship was engaged in his official duties. The present charges might be considered as

Rari nantes in gurgite vasto,

and he trusted that they would be sunk for ever in the abyss.

The Learned Counsel concluded with a solemn appeal to the justice of their Lordships.—They had a great and important duty to discharge, and they would fulfil it in a way honourable to themselves, and satisfactory to their country. The Noble Defendant had, during a period of thirty years, been actively engaged in the public functions of life, and the greater part of this period had held very ostensible and dignified situations in the service of the state. He was now in the evening of life: he would soon descend into the valley of the shadow of death, and appear before another tribunal. He had the fullest reliance on the justice and wisdom of the Court before which he had appeared: to its decision he should bow with perfect resignation, and in the consciousness of his own integrity he should await its sentence with composure.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, June 6.

LORD *H. Petty*, in a committee, announced his intention of abandoning the tax on private brewers for the present; at the same time he thought it a fair tax, as tending to produce an equalization of the price of beer to all orders of the community, and he certainly intended to bring it forward next Session. In the mean time, as a considerable diversity of opinion prevailed on the subject, he should propose, in room of it, an addition of ten per cent. on the assessed taxes.

Mr *Windham* moved the third reading of the mutiny bill. Mr *Wallace* expressed his disapprobation of the new regulations introduced into it, as calculated to abridge the prerogative of the Crown, to interfere with the functions of the other House of Parliament, and as unprecedented in any good times.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* argued that limited service was the most successful way of procuring men; and to suppose they could not judge of the advantages of limited service, because they had not sustained the character, was as absurd as to imagine that a young virgin could not be acquainted with some of the blessings of marriage, because she had not before entered into that happy state. In the country of which he was best informed, the men were not obtained by hanging a purse upon a halbert; they took rational views of their situation, and on these formed their determination. With those Gentlemen on the other side, who had considered perpetual service so acceptable, he should be glad to handle such a weapon, and engage on the recruiting duty with them. What would be the arguments they had to offer to the generous youth of the northern mountains, who loved the wilds of which they were natives, because they were the favourite seat of liberty? "Hasten with us (they must say) and resign your country. Enter the wide world, and forget the soil of your birth. Leave your fathers and relatives to their romantic hills and fruitful vales, for to them you shall never return." Such must be the invitation they must employ. But what would be the language to which he would resort?—"Young men (he would exclaim,) the love of your country clings about your hearts; filial duty, honour, and affection, are dear to you as existence; you revere the fraternal attachment, and will surrender none of the sacred obligations of domestic life. I know you will despise all danger in the defence of these fond objects of your solicitude: advance then with me to the field of virtue and glory, and if you survive the conflict, you shall return to the arms of your relatives, and to the bosom of your country, covered with those laurels which shall command the respect, and the gratitude of your compatriots."

With such an inducement, and such hopes, thousands would flock to the standard of their Sovereign; nor would they cast "one longing lingering look" towards their native homes, until the war was terminated; for they would know, that if they presumed to relinquish the scene of their duty, they would return to parents and relatives, who would consider their appearance amongst them derogatory to Scottish valour. When Gentlemen talked of the future and remote disadvantages of the plan proposed by his Right Hon. Friend, they reminded him of a dispute regarding a Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, for the supply of coals. In one direction it passed through a vale without the smallest interruption, on a perfect level, and the track through which it was to pass contained a supply of coals for three centuries: in another it was to be obstructed by sixty-seven locks, and to be elevated 750 feet above the surface of the sea, but the supply of coals

coals was sufficient for five centuries. It was a disgrace to the good sense of the country, that, like this Bill, the former channel had numerous opponents. The temper of the hardy Caledonian, to whose bravery the nation had been so often indebted, was little known. Tell him to abandon the fond scenes of his youth for ever, and he will retire to the deep recesses of his mountains: indulge the expectation, that he will, after a term of peril and fatigue, revisit his domestic hearth, and he will accompany you round the globe. His wants are few, but without freedom nothing can satisfy his desires. His Lordship concluded by giving an English version of Donald's three wishes—"*Snishan*, and *drink*, and *mair snishan*."

General *Tarleton* acknowledged the bravery of the Scotch troops, which he had often felt a pride in commanding; and the *Lord Advocate*, in explanation, said he was sure the Scotch troops had as high a respect for the Hon. General as he had for them.

Mr Johnson, Mr Canning, Mr Perceval, Mr Rose, jun. and Mr S. Bourne, opposed the Bill. The latter moved an amendment, providing that no soldier should be discharged during a war. The amendment was opposed by Mr Whitbread, Lord H. Petty, Mr Fox, &c. and negatived on a division; there being for it 103—against it 195. The Bill was then passed.

Monday, June 9.

Bills were brought in for the interchange of coin between Great Britain and Ireland, and for assessing the proprietors of lands in Caithness-shire in a proportion of the expence of making roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord *Henry Petty* moved a resolution to raise 10 per cent. on the amount of the Assessed Taxes. He proposed however to allow to persons having small incomes and large families, a deduction of 4 per cent. for every child above two, on these taxes under the amount of 40 l. As far as the ratio extended, this would apply to incomes up to the amount of one thousand, or between one and two thousand pounds. This would embrace the whole of the exemptions that could have been claimed on this account under the property tax, and besides, it possessed the advantage of being more full, general, and permanent, the exemptions under the property tax being necessarily temporary. By this means he avoided all the inconveniences which would attend the granting of such exemptions under the property tax; and when he resisted the exemptions in that form, he had something like the present plan in contemplation. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr *Fox* then rose, to move a resolution respecting the Slave Trade.—He dwelt very forcibly on the cruelty and injustice of this infamous and degrading traffic, pointed out the various artifices by which the unhappy natives of Africa were entrapped:— First, by false accusations of crimes; and, next, by delusive and untrue charges of witchcraft. He then alluded to the conduct of Mr Pitt and Lord Sidmouth, while in their respective Administrations. The first supported an immediate abolition; and the latter, tho' he only wished it gradually abolished, nevertheless entertained the most complete abhorrence of so detestable a trade. It was now a long time since the first resolution had been agreed to, declaring that the trade should expire in 1800, and we were now in the middle of 1806, and yet no step had been taken to put an end to this most degrading commerce. The Right Honourable Gentleman then moved a resolution of a general nature, so as to comprehend almost all descriptions of persons in its support. It declares the slave trade contrary to every principle of justice, of humanity, and sound policy, and, without pledging the House to the manner or period of the abolition, declares, that they will, with all possible expedition, take measures for that purpose. The principle of the trade was generally, with the exception of the Members for Liverpool, admitted to be bad; but considerable difference of opinion prevailed as to the best mode of abolishing it. The resolution was agreed to by a majority of 115 to 15. Mr Wilberforce afterwards moved an address to his Majesty, requesting him to concert with foreign powers the necessary means of abolishing the slave trade; which was carried without a discussion.

Thursday

Thursday, June 12.

Mr *Fox* obtained leave for a Bill to prevent any ship from clearing out from any port of Great Britain for the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of taking Slaves on board, unless such as have been previously engaged in the trade, or already contracted for.

Monday, June 16.

On the motion of Mr *Whitbread*, a Committee was appointed to inspect the Lords' Journals relative to Lord Melville's trial. Mr *Fuller* gave notice of a motion on the subject of the repayment of Lord Melville's expences on his trial, an expectation to that effect having been held out by a Noble Lord on the other side.

In answer to a question from Sir H. Mildmay, Lord *Howick* distinctly stated, that no regular exchange of prisoners had yet been agreed to between France and this country. The sum of 25,000l. was voted to Messrs. Chalmers and Cowie, to indemnify them for the loss of a quantity of Swedish herrings in the Baltic.

Wednesday, June 18.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Assessed Taxes Bill. Mr *Vansittart* moved, that the bill should be divided into two parts; one part to allow the exemptions from the Property Tax, and the other to levy the 10 per cent. This motion was agreed to.

Sir *John Sinclair* rose, and after adverting to the many misfortunes which had lately occurred in consequence of so many passengers being allowed on the outsides of stage coaches, moved that leave be given to bring in a bill to alter and amend the present act, and to regulate the conduct of the drivers. Leave was granted.

Monday, June 23.

Lord *H. Petty* moved for leave to bring in a bill for better auditing the public accounts. He said that 534 millions still remained unaudited; and in order to get through this mass, it is intended to consolidate the present existing Boards, and to add four Commissioners, which will make the whole number 10. These are to form three Boards. The first, consisting of 4 Commissioners, is to audit the current accounts; the second, consisting of 3 Commissioners, is to have the charge of the accounts now under examination; and the third, also consisting of 3 Commissioners, is to audit those accounts that are entirely in arrear, and not at all entered upon. The Treasury is to be empowered to direct the labours of these Commissioners, as circumstances may require. None of them are to be replaced, in case of a vacancy by death, till reduced to five, without an application to Parliament. Some additional Inspectors are to be chosen from the most meritorious half-pay Commissaries, by which the half-pay will be saved to the public. Every Accountant is to deliver in his accounts and vouchers every year, within three months after the 31st of December, in each year, so that the accounts will be henceforth annually balanced like those of a merchant. There are also some other subordinate provisions tending to facilitate the auditing of the accounts.

Tuesday, June 24.

Lord *Howick* explained the measures which it was intended to propose for the benefit of seamen. The out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital are to receive from 7l. a-year to 18l. 5s. or 1s. per day, according to their wants and merits.—The disabled seamen on the chest to have a proportionate advance. A provision to be made for a certain number of post-captains, masters and commanders, and other officers, who may be disabled in the service. To defray this additional expence, 5l. per cent. is to be taken from all prize money and droits of Admiralty; 1l. 13s 4d. to Greenwich hospital, and 3l. 6s. 8d. to the chest. Resolutions to this effect were agreed to unanimously.

Wednesday, June 25.

Mr *Vansittart* obtained leave for a Bill to prevent evasion of the Post-office Acts, by the conveyance of letters in brown paper covers by stage-coaches. On the second reading of the Militia Bill, Mr *Windham* signified that it was not at present to extend to Scotland, but to be limited to England. A motion for extending it to Scotland was negatived by a majority of 76 to 38.

Friday

Friday, June 27.

In a Committee, the *Lord Advocate* of Scotland moved a resolution, that it would be extremely desireable and advantageous to the trade on the Scotch coast, that a Light House were erected on the Bell Rock, between the Friths of Forth and Tay. The resolution was agreed to. The House also voted (July 9) on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, the sum of 25,000l. for the erection of the said light house, on security being given for repayment of the same.

Wednesday, July 2.

Lord *Howick* called the attention of the House to a subject of the deepest interest, although unconnected with political systems or parties—*Vaccine Inoculation*; the discovery of which, he said, was one of the most important benefits with which Divine Providence had ever favoured the genius and scientific industry of man; it was made by Dr Jenner in 1777. By the patient and vigilant experience of twenty years, that illustrious physician farther ascertained and perfected it. In 1798, when its truth and inestimable importance had been, to his mind, fully established, he, with free beneficence, published it to his country and to the world at large. After noticing its extension to every quarter of the globe, and the happy effects with which it had been attended, he lamented, that in this country, in which the discovery originated, the progress of vaccination had been checked, partly by prejudice, and partly by the artifices of interested persons; in consequence of which, the annual deaths by Small pox, in London, which had been reduced from 1811 to 611, had again risen to 1685. His Lordship said he would not now propose any thing compulsory on the people of this country in favour of vaccination. But he would move the house to address his Majesty, "to direct his College of Physicians, to enquire into the state of the Vaccine Inoculation, and its effect in destroying the small-pox; and to report the evidence upon this subject, and upon the causes which retarded the progress of Vaccination in the United Kingdom; that such evidence might be laid before parliament." He hoped, that the evidence might be ready at the commencement of the next Session. Should it be favourable, it would then be for the House to consider what measures should be adopted to render Vaccination more extensively beneficial in this country; and what farther reward ought to be granted to the man, who, by devoting his mind, for thirty years, to the discovery, had become the author of such invaluable benefits to the present, and to all future generations of mankind? The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Friday, July 4.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, to take into consideration a message from his Majesty, relative to making provision for the younger branches of the Royal Family. Lord *H. Petty* trusted there would be no hesitation in making adequate provision for the remaining younger branches of the Royal Family. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, already provided for by the liberality of Parliament, had of course declined being included in the proposed arrangement, He proposed that the income of the other Royal Brothers should be increased from 12,000l. to 18,000l.—That of the Princess Charlotte of Wales from 6000l. to 7000l.—those of the Princesses from 5000l. to 6000l.—of the Duke of Gloucester from 8600l. to 14,000l. To the Duchess Dowager of Gloucester, hitherto unprovided for, it was proposed to grant 4000l.—and a like sum to the Princess Sophia. The resolutions were unanimously agreed to, as were several others for pecuniary grants.

A debate of some length followed respecting the propriety of proceeding to a decision upon the charges against the Marquis Wellesley. The Member who has brought forward the accusation (Mr Paul) thought it a strange thing, that after every delay and interruption had been opposed to him by the friends of the Marquis in every stage of his enquiry, they should now wish to hurry so violently to a decision, when the necessary documents and time were not allowed. The friends of the Marquis complained of the hardship of lying under charges of a criminal nature for a length of time. It was at length agreed to postpone the consideration of the charges till a future day.

In a Committee, resolved that the stamp

stamp duties on Lottery Office Keepers do cease and determine, and that a stamp duty of 50l. be, in future, taken out by every person who shall divide tickets or shares in the Lottery.

Tuesday, July 8.

The motion for the third reading of the American Intercourse Bill was opposed by a number of members. The measure, they said, was deprecated by the whole mercantile interests of the country, as pregnant with the most destructive consequences to our trade and navigation. Sir *C. Price* moved, as an amendment, that the third reading be deferred for three months; it was negatived by 85 to 30, and the bill was passed.

Wednesday, July 9.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted—

To the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, 4000l. per annum, and a further yearly sum of 2000l. upon the death of her mother. To the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, as a compensation, 26,500l.—To the Commissioners of Military Enquiry 10,500l.—To the Veterinary College 1500l.

In this Committee *Lord Henry Petty* stated, that the Commissioners of Military Inquiry had presented to the House a Report, now on the table, containing matters of high importance, and which had led to the recovery of a large sum of public money, for the whole of which the Treasury were in possession of securities. [This alludes to an article in the report which states, that Gen. Delancy, the late barrack-master general, had charged one per cent. on all the disbursements in his department, which charge formed the sum of 87,000l. but which the Commissioners had disallowed in his accounts.—The money has accordingly been repaid to the Exchequer.]

Mr *Windham* brought in a bill to regulate the rank of Officers in Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps. He had, he said, at first thought that a Captain of the regulars ought not to be commanded by any volunteer officer. Finding, however, the feelings of most of the volunteer officers to be against this change, he had, in order to meet their ideas, altered his original intention; and the present bill would declare, that Field Officers of the regulars should not be commanded by volunteer officers; and as to regular officers below the rank of Field Officers, they would remain as at present. He further stated that there was no intention of giving the regular Field Officers any command over volunteer colonels, except in the case of the volunteers being called out to do duty with the regulars.

The Princes' Annuity Bill being brought up, Colonel *Wood* said he took great shame to himself for sitting in the House the other night, when these annuities were voted, without saying one word on the subject: he thought that, at the present time, when the people were paying 17 per cent. of taxes, this should not be introduced. The Royal Personages had a competent allowance, and not only that, but they also held high military rank, while they contributed nothing to the burdens of the state; so their real income was nearly one half more than their nominal income. Lord *Temple* argued that the augmentation was necessary, in consequence of the depreciation of the value of money since the annuities were first granted.

Thursday, July 10.

Mr *Windham* brought in a Bill to amend the 42d of the King with respect to the pay of the Officers of the Militia and Army. The Bill provides, that an increase of pay shall be granted to all the Officers of the Regulars, but that the augmentation shall only extend to subalterns of the Militia. The exclusion of the Superior Officers of the Militia was strongly objected to, as entirely altering the constitution of that body, who, when embodied, were told that they were to receive the same pay in every respect as the Army. The *Secretary at War*, in reply, observed, that the pay was no object to the superior Officers of the Militia, who were men of fortune, while the Officers of the Army had no other means of existing. The Bill was read a first time. In the Committee on the Bill for regulating the rank of Volunteer Officers, a short conversation took place. General *Tarleton* considered the Bill as degrading to the Volunteers, who, had they not been discouraged, would have been, by this time, in a transcendant state of discipline, and he would have had no hesitation in mixing 10,000 of them with the

the same number of the regulars and militia; his only apprehension would have been, that they would have been too eager. He also mentioned the names of many gentlemen, who had served abroad in the army, and now served as officers in the volunteers, who, of necessity, must be degraded by the bill, as they would be put under the command of junior officers of the line.

EAST INDIA BUDGET.

The House went into a committee on the East India accounts.

Lord Morpeth stated, that it was now his duty to submit to the consideration of the Committee a general and comparative view of the situation of the East India Company on an average of three years. In the course of this statement he should have occasion, pretty much at length, to refer to the estimates, to the various revenue charges, to assets at home the and abroad, to the debts at home and the home accounts, and lastly, to contrast the assets at home with the debts and assets abroad. His Lordship entered into a long and most laborious statement, for a comprehensive view of which we refer our readers to the following general comparison of debts and assets :—

General Comparison of Debts and Assets.

Increase of debts in India		£. 2,666,984
Increase of debts at home		1,223,331
Total increase of debts		3,890,315
Increase of assets in India, -	£. 1,833,720	
Increase of assets at home -	1,273,923	
	3,107,643	
Net increase of balance at China and St Helena - -	443,478	
Total increase of assets		3,551,121
Deducted from the increase of debt, will shew a deterioration to have taken place on the whole concern in this view, during the years 1803 4 abroad, and 1804-5 at home, to the amount of - - - -		339,194
Amount received in India, and included in the quick stock there, dated 30th April 1804, which formed part of the cargoes afloat outwards, in the assets at home.	£. 583,299	
Goods in the export warehouses in India on the 30th of April 1801, arrived in England, and included in the assets at home, -	43,619	
		626,918
The amount of the deterioration will then be - -		£. 965,112

The assets at home exhibit an increase in value during the year in the sum of 442,192l. from the insertion of the amount of the claims of the company on the public, it having been calculated before it was under the consideration of Parliament. As this branch of the concern is under examination upon principles recommended by a committee of the House of Commons, which will lessen its amount, a further considerable adjustment will hereafter be requisite. His Lordship lamented the deterioration in the funds of the company; but contended, that as peace in India was now established, there was little doubt that every difficulty affecting the Company would be speedily got over. After dwelling on these points, and enlarging on the general statement, his Lordship concluded by moving his resolutions, which were agreed to.

Friday, July 11.

Mr *Vansittart* brought in a bill for investing the estates and property of Alex. Houston and Co. in certain Trustees, for the repayment of a loan advanced by Government for repairing devastations committed by the enemy in Grenada. Mr Baker having expressed some doubts respecting the employment of the money, Mr *Macdowall* stated, that he had succeeded his father in his connection with the house of Houston, and that since 1800 he had made every exertion for liquidating the debt in the manner now proposed, but his efforts had been

been rather obstructed than seconded by the Law Officers of the Crown in Scotland. He should take the first opportunity of laying a full statement of the transactions before the House and the public.

Mr *Whitbread* gave notice of a motion, to be made early in the next Session, "to revise and amend the act of the 25th of the King, for regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy." This, he said, was rendered necessary by the recorded opinions of the Judges on a late impeachment.

Sir *H. Mildmay* rose, to call the attention of the House to the merits and services of the volunteers, upon which he expatiated for some time, and concluded by moving, "That this House does highly approve and gratefully acknowledge the meritorious services so eminently displayed by the Volunteer Corps, and that it does think it necessary to record its decided opinion, that the due encouragement of the zeal and patriotism of these corps is essential to their discipline and the maintenance of their establishment.

Mr *Dent* seconded the motion. It was also supported by Sir R. Milbank, General Phipps, Mr Fuller, Mr Banks, Sir Robert Williams, Mr Wilberforce, General Tarleton, Mr Percival, Mr Canning, Lord Castlereagh, &c. Lord *Ossulstone* moved the previous question, which was supported by Mr Windham and Lord Howick. Mr *Sheridan* made an animated speech in favour of the volunteers, but could not altogether approve of the wording of the motion. He fairly acknowledged that he was at variance with his Right Hon. Friend (Mr Windham) upon the whole of his military arrangements. "I wish," said Mr S. "distinctly to be understood, that with regard to the volunteers, I never shall vary my sentiments. I did before move the thanks of the House to that meritorious body, and in so doing I gave them a pledge of the spirit in which I would support their interest, character, and dignity. If, Sir, they deserved this mark of public feeling merely for the promptitude with which they stept forward for the defence of the State, how much higher are their claims to merit, when they have done that service which they only intimated a disposition to perform! With respect to the drill serjeants, and some other minor matters of regulation, it may be eligible to leave those in the care to which such subjects are officially committed. But I think that the Reports of the Military Inspectors have been treated with a degree of levity which is neither candid nor decent. Sir, it is a fact most notorious, that nothing made so strong an impression on the French Government, during their hostile designs upon this country, as the energy manifested by the volunteers: the effect was equally felt by Bonaparte and his Minister Talleyrand; they saw with mortification, that the nation would be indebted for its independence to its valour. The people of England did not prostrate themselves and petition the Sovereign, 'O King, hire us as an army, and we shall be protected;' but they took the weapon into their own hands, to weild it in their own cause."

Mr Sheridan concluded by proposing that the original motion should be thus amended—"That the thanks of the House be given to the several corps of yeomanry and volunteers, for the promptitude and zeal with which they have stood forward for the defence of the country in the moment of public danger." After a long debate, the previous question was carried by a majority of 75 to 41.

Mr *Sheridan* then urged the necessity of a declaration of the sentiments of the House with respect to the volunteers, as the best means of removing those suspicions and jealousies which had of late appeared among them. He concluded by moving—

"That this House continues to retain its cordial sense of the zealous exertions of the several corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers of the United Kingdom, associated for the defence of their country, and doth highly approve the perseverance and patriotism they so eminently displayed in continuing to be associated for that object."

Upon this also Lord *Howick* moved the Previous Question, which was carried by a majority of 69 to 39.

HISTO-

Historical Affairs.

Italy.

THE London Gazette of the 29th July, contains dispatches from Sir Sidney Smith, giving an account of his operations since he took the command at Sicily. Were they less worthy of himself, we should be held inexcusable, did we present in a mutilated or abridged form any thing from the pen of the heroic defender of Acre—the interesting historian of its siege—the conqueror of Bonaparte. The dipatches are addressed to Lord Collingwood, and are as follow:—

Pompee, at anchor off Scalia, May 24.

"My Lord,—I arrived at Palermo in the Pompee on the 21st of last month, and took on me the command of the squadron. I found things in the state that may be well imagined on the Government being displaced from its capital, with the loss of one of the two kingdoms, and the dispersion of the army assembled in Calabria. The judicious arrangement made by Captain Sotheron of the ships, and the position of the British army under Sir John Stuart at Messina, had, however, prevented further mischief.

"I had the satisfaction of learning that Gaeta still held out, although as yet without succour, from a mistaken idea, much too prevalent, that the progress of the French armies is irresistible. It was my first care to see that the necessary supplies should be safely conveyed to the Governor; and I communicated to his Serene Highness (on the breach battery, which he never quits) the assurance of further support to any extent within my power, for the maintenance of that important fortress. Things wore a new aspect immediately on the arrival of the ammunition; the redoubled fire of the enemy with red-hot shot into the Mole (being answered with redoubled vigour) did not prevent the landing of every thing we had brought, together with four of the Excellent's lower deck guns, to answer this galling fire, which bore directly on the landing place.

"A second convoy, with the Intrepid, placed the garrison beyond the immediate want of any thing essential, and the enemy from advancing his nearest approaches within 250 yards, was reduced to the defensive in some degree dreading one of those sorties which the Prince of Hesse had already shewn him his garrison was equal to, and which was became a much safer operation, now that the flanking fire of eight Neapolitan gun boats, I had brought with me, in addition to four his Highness had already used so successfully, would cover it, even to the rear of the enemy's trenches. Arrangements were put in train for this purpose, and according to a wise suggestion of his Serene Highness, measures were taken for the embarkation of a small party from the garrison to land in the rear of the enemy's batteries to the northward.

"I confided the execution of the naval part of this arrangement to Capt. Richardson, of his Majesty's ship Juno, puting the Neapolitan frigate and gun boats under his orders. His Serene Highness possessing the experience of European warfare and a most firm mind, having no occasion for further aid on the spot, I felt I could quit the garrison without apprehension for its safety in such hands, with the present means of defence, and that I could best co-operate with him by drawing some of the attacking force off for the defence of Naples. I accordingly proceeded thither, with the Pompee, Excellent, Athenienne and Intrepid.

"The enemy's apprehensions of attack occasioned them to convey some of the battering train from the trenches before Gaeta to Naples. The city was illuminated, on account of Joseph Bonaparte proclaiming himself King of the Two Sicilies!—The junction of the Eagle made us five sail of the line, and it would have been easy for their fire to have interrupted this ceremony and shew

shew of festivity; but I considered that the unfortunate inhabitants had evil enough on them; that the restoration of the capital to its lawful Sovereign and its fugitive inhabitants would be no gratification if it should be found a heap of ruins, ashes, and bones; and that, as I had no force to land and to keep order, in case of the French army retiring to the fortresses, I should leave an opulent city a prey to the licentious part of the community, who would not fail to profit by the confusion the flames would occasion. Not a gun was fired; but no such consideration operated in my mind, to prevent me dislodging the French garrison from the island of Capri, which, from its situation, protecting the coasting communication southward, was a great object for the enemy to keep, and by so much one for me to wrest from him. I accordingly summoned the French Commandant to surrender. On his non-acquiescence, I directed Capt. Rowley, in his Majesty's ship Eagle, to cover the landing of marines and boats crews, and caused an attack to be made under his orders. That brave officer placed his ship judiciously, nor did he open his fire until she was secured, and his distance marked by the effect of musketry on his quarter-deck, where the 1st Lieutenant, James Crawley, fell wounded, and a seaman was killed; although Capt. Rowley regretted much the services of that meritorious officer in such a critical moment, he has since recovered.

"An hour's fire from both decks of the Eagle, (between nine and ten o'clock) with that of two Neapolitan mortar boats under an active officer, Lieut. Rivera, drove the enemy from the vineyards within their walls; the marines were landed, and gallantly led by Capt. Bunce; the seamen, in like manner, under Lieutenant Morrell of the Eagle, and Lieut. Redding of the Pompee, mounted the steps; for such was their road, headed by the officers, nearest to the narrow pass by which alone they could ascend. Captain Stannus commanding the Athenienne's marines gallantly pressing forward gained the heights, and the French Commandant fell by his hand. This event being known, the enemy beat a parley; a letter from the second in command claimed the terms offered, and a capitulation was signed, and the garrison allowed to march out and pass over to Naples with every honour of war, after the interment of their brave Commander, with due respect. We thus became masters of this important post. The enemy not having been allowed time to bring two pieces of heavy cannon, with their ammunition, to Capri, the boat containing them, together with a boat loaded with timber, for the construction of gun boats at Castellamare, took refuge at Massa, on the main land opposite to the island, where the guard had hauled the whole upon the beach; I detached the two mortar boats, and a Gaeta privateer, under the orders of Lieutenants Faliverne and Rivera, to bring them off, sending Mr Williams, midshipman of the Pompee, from the squadron, on purpose to let the Neapolitans have the credit of the action, which they fairly obtained; for, after dislodging the enemy from a strong tower, they not only brought off the boats and two thirty-five pounders, but powder (twenty barrels) from the magazine of the tower, before the enemy assembled in force.

"The projected sorties took place on the 13th and 15th in the morning, in a manner to reflect the highest credit on the part of the garrison and naval force employed. The covering fire from the fleet was judiciously directed by Capts. Richardson and Vicuna, whose conduct on this whole service merits my warmest approbation. I inclose Captain Richardson's two letters, as best detailing these affairs, and a list of the killed and wounded on the 12th.

"On the 19th ult. the boats of the Pompee, under Lieut. Beacroft, brought out a merchant vessel from Scalvitra, near Salerno, although protected by a heavy fire of musketry.

"On the 23d, obtaining intelligence that the enemy had two 36 pounders in a small vessel on the beach at Sealia, I sent the Pompee's boats in for them. But the French troops were too well posted in the houses of the town for them to succeed without the cover of the ship. I accordingly stood in with the Pompee, and sent a message to the inhabitants to withdraw; which being done, a few of the Pompee's lower deck guns cleared the town and neighbouring hills, while the launch, commanded by Lieut. Mouraylian, with Capt. Oats, of the

the marines, and Mr Williams, drove the French, with their armed adherents, from the guns, and took possession of the castle and of them. Finding, on my landing, that the town was tenable against any force the enemy could bring against me from the nearest garrison, in a given time, I took post with the marines; and, under cover of their position, by the extreme exertions of Lieut. Carrol, Mr Ives, master, and the petty officers and boats' crews, the guns were conveyed to the Pompee, with twenty-two barrels of powder.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH."

Accompanying the above dispatch are the correspondence which passed with the commanders at Capri, the capitulation, and Capt. Richardson's account of the two sorties from Gaeta, in substance as follows:—

The object of the first sortie (on the 13th of May) was to destroy a battery of four guns, which the enemy had erected on the Point of La Madona della Catterra. Sixty men from the garrison were embarked in four fishing boats, and landed undiscovered in the rear of the enemy's work. The enemy fled, and before they could return with a reinforcement, the guns were spiked, the carriages destroyed, and the troops re-embarked without loss. The second sortie took place on the 15th of May. It was covered by the English and Neapolitan gun-boats, in three divisions, and was completely successful. The Neapolitan troops drove the enemy out of their trenches, carried the Serapo battery, spiked the guns, and returned into the garrison with little loss, carrying with them a Captain of engineers, and several other prisoners. The loss of the garrison is not known. The boats had four men killed and five wounded. The enemy must have suffered considerably, as more than 100 muskets were brought in. On the night of the 5th of June, the boats of the Apollo frigate brought out of the Gulph of Tarento a French brig, laden with six brass 24-pounders, with their shot and carriages, intended for the new batteries of the Pharos. She was gallantly carried under a heavy fire of musketry, aided by a large field piece. We had only one man wounded. The casualties at the taking of Capri were, Lieut. Crawley, of the Eagle, four seamen, and six marines wounded; one seaman and one marine killed.

Notwithstanding, however, all the supplies and assistance afforded by the British fleet, the gallant garrison of Gaeta has been at length under the necessity of capitulating to the French army under Massena, after a most noble defence of five months against an army of 16,000 men. For eleven days the fortress was battered by 125 pieces of heavy artillery, which destroyed a great part of the town, and effected two practicable breaches. On the 13th of July, while the brave Governor, Prince Frederick of Hesse Philipstall, was giving directions on one of the batteries, he was so severely wounded by a splinter from the wall, as to oblige him to relinquish the command, and to be carried on board an English frigate in the bay for surgical assistance. Col. Francesco Holz, the next in command, finding the place no longer tenable, proposed a capitulation, which was readily granted, and on the 19th, the garrison (about 1300 men) embarked in transports for Palermo, with their arms, eight field pieces, and provisions for 10 days, and engaging not to serve against France or her allies during one year and a day.

Massena's army, after the surrender of Gaeta, was ordered immediately to Calabria, where we are informed the insurgents were still in considerable force. They had been supported by a body of English troops, which landed in the bay of Euphemia, and the French troops under Gens. Regnier and Verdier were not strong enough to attack them.

The new *King Joseph* made his public entry into Naples on the 20th May, guarded by a strong body of French troops, infantry and cavalry. It does not appear that he finds his royal person in perfect security among his new subjects. Almost all the principal nobility have been banished out of the Kingdom, and their estates confiscated. Many of those had previously accompanied the royal family to Sicily. The celebrated Cardinal Ruffo and his family have been likewise exiled. His eminence went to Rome, where he had a long conference with the Pope.

Our

Our army in Sicily has been reinforced by the 39th regt. from Malta, and the 78th from Gibraltar. It now consists of 10,000 men, and Sir John Stuart is also raising a Sicilian Regiment. Sir John, in General Orders, highly praises the general good conduct of the Army, but laments, that, in some instances, inebriety (induced by the cheapness of the wine,) had betrayed some of the men into excesses, every instance of which he threatens to punish with the utmost rigour. Two soldiers having resisted their serjeants in the execution of their duty, and fired at and killed one of them, they were both executed on the sea shore, in presence of the whole line.

On the 29th of June, a large convoy from Ireland, with the Hanoverian brigade on board, and the Chiffonne frigate from Portsmouth, with Gens. Sir John Moore, Sherbrooke, and Mackenzie, arrived at Gibraltar. And on the 5th of July, the frigate with Sir John Moore, and several transports with De Roll's German regiment, which has been long quartered in that garrison, sailed likewise for Sicily.

CATTARO.—The occupation of the Mouths of the Cattaro by the Russian army (as stated in our Mag. for May) has occasioned much altercation among the parties. The Emperor of Austria has been so beset by the threats of Bonaparte, that he has implored the Emperor Alexander to evacuate the position, that it may be delivered to the French, in terms of the treaty of Presburg. This we understand the Emperor of Russia has agreed to do, in order to relieve the former from the danger of another war. On the 17th of June accordingly, a body of Austrian troops sailed from Trieste under Gen. Bellegarde to take possession, and to deliver it up to the French army in Dalmatia. On their passage they were met by the Russian and English squadrons cruizing in the Adriatic, who informed the Austrian commander, that they may put back again, as the port would not be delivered up, in consequence of the Greeks and Montenegrins having joined the Russians, and insisted on retaining possession. Bellegarde disembarked his troops on the islands of Curzola and Lessina, and sent intelligence to his court. We learn that the French ambassador at Vienna had agreed that Austria should take no further steps towards dispossessing the Russians of this position; trusting, we presume, that by the treaty of peace betwixt France and Russia, the evacuation of the post will be stipulated for.

In the mean time, the French army in Dalmatia, under Gen. Lauriston, occupied Ragusa: And the French official Journal gives a long detail of the operations in this quarter. It states in substance, that in the month of June a considerable body of Russians disembarked at Cattaro, and were joined by 10,000 Montenegrins. General Lauriston, who had only 2000 men to oppose them, shut himself up in Ragusa, which was invested by the united force of the enemy. The siege continued for nearly three weeks, but was at length raised by Gen. Molitor, who advanced with a considerable force, attacked and routed the Montenegrins; forced the Russians to retreat to their ships, and took 20 pieces of cannon, six mortars, a number of carronades, and a great quantity of ammunition, and all this with the loss of only *two killed* and *seven wounded*. During the siege, the Montenegrins are stated to have committed the most dreadful barbarities on the inhabitants of the Province of Ragusa. The official account of these operations contains a tacit reproach on General Bellegarde and the Austrians, for having quietly remained at anchor, without taking any part in these affairs.

Notwithstanding the peace concluded with Russia, the affair of Cattaro still affords a pretext to Bonaparte for keeping a large French army in Germany, to be maintained at the expence of the Empire. Napoleon, we are positively assured, has demanded of the Court of Vienna, no less than *one million sterling* (24,000,000 francs) as the Emperor's contingent of this expence; a sum which the Austrian finances can very ill afford at present to deburse, but which demand we are told has been made peremptorily.

The lady of Spencer Smith Esq; formerly Envoy at Stutgard, and brother of Sir Sidney Smith, was lately arrested at Venice by order of the French Commandant there, and ordered to be sent to the Castle of Valenciennes.—She had been carried as far as Brescia, where favoured by the address and cou-

rage

rage of a Neapolitan servant, she effected her escape from those who had charge of her, and has reached Prague in Bohemia in safety.—We understand, in order to be freed of every risk of molestation, she was to set out for St Petersburgh, and from thence take shipping for England. She is an Austrian by birth, and daughter of Baron Herbert, the Austrian intermincio at Constantinople.

PRUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

The differences betwixt these powers still continue. While the Prussian troops are collecting on the Swedish frontier, as if meditating an attack on Pomerania, the Swedish fleet, on the other hand, keeps up the blockade of all the Prussian ports with the utmost rigour. No ship has been allowed to enter or pass from the ports of Dantzick or Memel for three months past, which has so deranged the trade of these ports with the merchants of St Petersburgh and Cronstadt, that the Emperor Alexander's mediation has been most earnestly solicited both by the King of Prussia and by the Russian merchants. The mediation has been accepted, and numberless couriers have passed between Berlin and St Petersburgh. But we are told that the king of Sweden's indignation at the conduct of Prussia in the last coalition still exists to such a degree, that no terms of conciliation that have been proposed, have induced im to accede to an amicable adjustment of the dispute.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Greenland fishing has been interrupted by the depredations of a squadron of French frigates which escaped from L'Orient in March. They have taken and burnt several English vessels, and on the 19th of June they took, off Shetland, the Sims letter of marque of Leith, of 16 guns, Capt. Kelly, which they likewise burnt, and put her crew on board a Danish vessel they met with, who landed them at Peterhead. On the first receipt of the intelligence, three frigates, the Blanche, Phœbe, and Thames, were dispatched by Lord Keith for the Greenland seas, and on the 30th of July, the Blanche, Capt. Lavie, had the good fortune to fall in with the Guerriere frigate off Faro. Capt. Lavie's official letter briefly announces the capture, after a sharp contest of 45 minutes. On board the Blanche, Lieut. Bastin and three marines were wounded; none killed. The enemy had 20 killed and 30 wounded, ten of them dangerously. The Guerriere is of the largest class of frigates, carrying 50 guns and 317 men. She was sadly cut up. The damages of the Blanche were confined to her topmasts, rigging, and sails.

We have the satisfaction to announce the capture of another fine French frigate by the Mars of 74 guns, Captain R. Dudley Oliver. On the evening of the 27th July, while a detached squadron of the Channel fleet, under the command of Captain Keats in the Superb, was cruizing in the Bay of Biscay, the Mars discovered four French frigates from the mast-head, and followed them with a press of sail. Next morning, at day light, he had gained considerably on the stern-most, which induced the French Commodore to tack with the other three for her support. But after making some signals, he made off with the three frigates, and left her to her fate. At six o'clock, after a chace of 150 miles, the Mars at length got alongside, and after firing one shot, the frigate struck her colours. She proved to be the Rhin, Captain Chesneau, a fine ship of 44 guns, and 318 men. The other frigates got into Bourdeaux, the rest of the English squadron having lost the chase in the night. The enemy's squadron sailed from Cadiz in March, and were on their return from Porto Rico.

Letters transmitted by Lord St Vincent, contain an account of a gallant attack made on the enemy's shipping in the mouth of the Garonne, by the boats of the squadron off Rochefort. It being ascertained that two corvettes and a French convoy were in the entrance, a boat from each of the line of battle ships, three from the Iris, and three from the Indefatigable frigates, were sent to attack them, under the orders of Lieut. Sibley, of the Centaur. The boats had but just put off, when the wind unfortunately shifted to the westward, and came on to blow very fresh, which, with the tide running very strong, greatly perplexed them. Nothing however could withstand the ardour and intrepidity of our officers and men. They boarded and carried the largest corvette, Le Cæsar, of 18 guns and 86 men. The conflict was severe on both sides,

sides, the enemy being completely prepared, expecting the attack. Lieut. Sibley received seven severe wounds, but none of them mortal. The French Captain was killed, and the slaughter on board his ship was great. The greater part of the boats were either shot through, or so badly stove, that they were swamped, and obliged to be cut adrift from the prize. The Revenge's boat, officer, and crew, are missing, but are believed to have been taken, as accounts had been received of 16 English prisoners having been marched into Rochefort from Bourdeaux. Lieut. Parker, of the Indefatigable, is highly praised for his cool and intrepid conduct in bringing out the prize, under a constant cross fire, for two hours, from the batteries and the other corvette. The convoy all cut their cables, and ran up the river, on the first attack. Our loss was, Mr Helpman, Master's Mate of the Conqueror, and five seamen and petty officers killed; Lieut. Sibley, and 35 seamen and petty officers wounded; 21 missing. The Caesar is a fine vessel, and fit for his Majesty's service. The enterprize was admirably planned, and would have completely succeeded, but for the untoward circumstances above mentioned.

A letter from Capt. Collier, of the Minerva, announces the capture, by his barge, of a Spanish privateer, one of those, (though insignificant in herself,) which have done so much mischief to the British Oporto traders. She was armed with one 9-pounder, blunderbusses and musketry, manned with 26 of the Guarda desperadoes, and capable of rowing 20 sweeps. She made a desperate resistance, having been apprised of the approach of the barge, which advanced under a discharge of grape shot from the prow gun. The crew afterwards defended themselves with the sabre and pistol, but they were soon overpowered. One Spaniard was killed, and the Captain, two Officers and two seamen, mortally wounded. We had not a man hurt. Capt. C. hopes that this check may tend to destroy that spirit and enterprise which has so long marked the inhabitants of Guarda. The Minerva's boat was under the direction of Lieut. Mulcaster, and Lieutenant Menzies, of the marines, who so recently distinguished themselves in a similar case.

A letter from Captain Hawker, of the Tartar, announces the capture by that ship, of the *Observateur* French corvette, of 20 guns and 104 men, victualled and stored for four months. —The prize was instantly manned and dispatched in quest of a French brig of war, which sailed from Cayenne in company with her, and was to cruize for four months near Bermuda.

The Gazette of the 12th of August contains a letter from Capt. Stiles, of the Adamant, in substance as follows:—

On the 5th May, four days after parting with the East India Convoy, Capt. S. fell in with and captured the Spanish ship Nostra Senora de los Dolores, of 30 guns and 315 men, a strong well-built vessel, coppered, and which, from her force and magnitude, might have done much mischief on the African coast. The crew were a desperate set of French, Spaniards, Portuguese, and Americans —the principal officers French. She was from Rio de la Plata, had authority from the Viceroy to wear the Spanish colours, and had a company of Spanish infantry on board.

Negociation for Peace.

We can now with certainty announce, that a negociation for Peace with France is begun, and with hopes of a speedy conclusion. For several months past a very active correspondence has been kept up between M. Talleyrand, the confidential Minister of Bonaparte, and Mr Secretary Fox, the subject matter of which is known only to the Cabinet Ministers, the profoundest secrecy having been observed. In the beginning of June, the Earl of Yarmouth, who had been detained in France since the commencement of the war, arrived in London, and, after having several conferences with his Majesty's Ministers, returned again to Paris, where he arrived on the 18th of the same month. Since that time, we understand his Lordship has had almost daily interviews with M. Talleyrand, and has also made repeated communications to the British Ministers.

On the 1st of August, a Mr Charles Goddard, an intimate friend of Lord Yarmouth, and who has likewise been kept a prisoner in France, arrived in London with dispatches from his Lordship, and with passports for an English Minister to proceed to Paris. A Cabi-

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net Council was held the same evening, at which it was resolved to send an accredited Minister to France, to receive and discuss proposals for a treaty of peace. The Council at the same time fixed upon the Earl of Lauderdale to be the negociator. His Lordship accordingly attended next day at Lord Grenville's office, to receive his instructions, and where he continued three hours. At five o'clock the same evening, Saturday Aug. 2. his Lordship left London, accompanied by Mr John Maddison, of the Foreign Department of the Post office, who is to act as his Lordship's private secretary, and Professor Dugald Stewart of Edinburgh. They arrived at Dover about five on Sunday morning, when his Lordship and suite immediately embarked on board the Clyde frigate, then lying in the Downs, from which they were safely landed at Calais about ten o'clock.

His Lordship reached Paris on Tuesday evening the 5th, and according to the French prints, had an interview with M. Talleyrand next day. Two dispatches have been received from his Lordship by Ministers, but the strictest secrecy has been observed respecting their contents. Report states, that his Lordship considered it necessary to send an English messenger to St Petersburgh, and that, at all events, he would remain in Paris till his return. In this state of the negociation, speculation would be vain. We can only add, that stocks have fallen considerably since the receipt of the last dispatch, on the 23d of August.

The prospect of peace being thus afforded by the opening of a negociation, the funds at first rose considerably, and so confident are many persons that the negociation is already far advanced to an amicable termination, that policies have been opened at Lloyd's Coffee-house, to give 30 guineas to receive 100 if preliminaries of peace should be signed on or before the 1st of September.

This confidence seems to be grounded on a very unexpected event, viz. the actual conclusion of a separate peace between Russia and France. On the 6th of July, M. D'Oubril, the former Russian envoy to France, and who has been for some time at Vienna, arrived in Paris, and on the 20th, a treaty of peace was signed between him and Gen. Clarke, Counsellor of State, and of the Cabinet, on behalf of the French Emperor, who, we are told, ratified the treaty six hours after. This peace was announced on the 22d by the French Minister of marine, in a circular letter to all the ports, with orders to the Admirals and Commandants, to treat all Russian ships as friends. On the 22d of July, M. D'Oubril left Paris for St Petersburgh, with a copy of the treaty for the Emperor Alexander's ratification. No particulars of this treaty have transpired, though we understand the British Ministers know every thing respecting it, from communications by Mr Adair, our lately appointed Ambassador at Vienna. It is with this knowledge that our Ministers determined to send a negociator to France. Whatever may be the result of this pacific overture, we learn from the French Journals, that at Paris peace with Britain is considered as almost certain; and throughout all Holland so general is the confidence of its taking place, that the fleet at the Texel is begun to be laid up.

Notwithstanding, however, this apparent confidence, a considerable reinforcement to our army in Sicily sailed from Portsmouth on the 8th of August. It amounted to about 4000 men, (of these 800 of the Guards,) under the command of Gen. Oakes, and convoyed by several ships of the line under Admiral Sir John Duckworth. On the same day, a reinforcement for the Cape of Good Hope, amounting to 2500 men, sailed from Ramsgate, with Gens. Sir Samuel Achmuty, D. D. Wemyss, and Spencer, and a considerable medical staff. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple embarked at the same time on board the Ganges man of war, 74 guns, for Gibraltar, where he is to take the command, in room of Gen. Fox, who left that garrison on the 29th of June, to take the command of the British army in Sicily.

At this highly important crisis of the national affairs, a circumstance has occurred, which has excited general anxiety and regret; we mean the severe indisposition of Mr Fox, the Secretary for the Foreign Department. He has for a considerable time laboured under a dropsical complaint, which, in spite of the first medical assistance, shewed no symptoms of abatement. About the middle

middle of June, the malady bore such an alarming appearance, that the physicians declared it necessary that Mr Fox should refrain from business. The disease still went on rapidly, and the last remedy of tapping was finally resolved on. On Wednesday, Aug. 7. this operation was performed by Mr Cline, with singular ability, when about 16 quarts of water were drawn off. Mr Fox experienced from the operation an immediate relief from that feverish languor which has accompanied the progress of the disorder, and the strongest hopes are entertained of a speedy and complete recovery. The Prince of Wales came up from Brighton, and visited Mr Fox the day after the operation took place. His Royal Highness expressed the highest satisfaction at the favourable change that had followed. In the mean time the Earl of Moira continues to transact, with great assiduity, the routine business at the Foreign Office.

A serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Ministry and the Directors of the East India Company, relative to the appointment of a Governor General of India.—The former proposed the Earl of Lauderdale, and pressed the object of their choice much upon the Company. The Directors, however, have at several meetings strongly opposed his Lordship's nomination, and insist upon the continuation of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, who as first member of the Council of Bengal, succeeded *ex officio* to the Marquis Cornwallis, and who has been 34 years in India. Out of the 24 Directors, Lord Lauderdale has only the support of Mr Elphinston the chairman, Sir Francis Baring, Sir Theoph. Metcalf, and another. The ministers have therefore at length yielded to the inclinations of so great a majority of the directors, and have proposed Lord Minto, who has accepted the office, with the consent of all parties. By a statute in 1783, his Majesty has the power of *vacating* the Government General of India at pleasure, but the Directors have a joint right in the appointment.

Delicate Investigation.

An enquiry of a most important nature has been discussed in the public prints, under the above title. It regards the conduct of that illustrious personage the P——s of W——s, whose situation has excited the interest, and engaged the sympathy of every generous bosom in the British Empire. Rumours of an afflicting nature had reached the Royal ear, and his Majesty considered them of such a complexion as to require a strict investigation. This delicate business was confided to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Grenville, and Lord Spencer. And a report has been delivered to his Majesty, which we are informed bears date the 14th of July, tho' copies were not delivered to the illustrious Lady and her husband till the 11th of August.

The examinations were confined to two points; the first respecting the birth and parentage of a child of four years old, educated under the immediate protection of the Royal person in question. The infant is ascertained, by reference to the registry, and to its parents, as well as by the concurrent testimony of every person examined on the occasion, to be the child of persons in a very humble rank of life at Deptford, and to have been maintained and educated by the Princess on the purest and most amiable principles of charity and benevolence.

The second point alledged a general impropriety of conduct,—which after the minutest scrutiny, dwindles into some trifling and innocent levities, from which almost no woman in the land is free. The whole proceedings are stated to be grounded on the depositions of a Scots Gentleman (Sir John Douglas) and his Lady (formerly a Miss Hopkinson,) and some menial servants belonging to Carleton House. The material part of the evidence is subjoined to the report, and the whole is expected to be laid before the public.

Without a husband to support, without a child to comfort, without a mother to advise, surrounded with the worst of sycophants, those who are prepared to seduce for the purpose of betraying, what but the most unexampled purity could have preserved a conduct, the whole series of which, for above ten years, on the strictest investigation, affords our most rigid moralists no ground whatsoever of censure, and nothing to notice in the way of admonition but a few trifling levities.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Lord Nelson's Monument.

Friday, August 1.

THE foundation stone of the monument to be erected in the Green of Glasgow to the memory of Lord Nelson, was this day laid by the Most Worshipful Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart. Provincial Grand Master Mason of the Under Ward of Lanarkshire. The Members of the procession, together with a numerous assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, met in the High Church at twelve o'clock, where a very excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev Dr William Ritchie of St Andrew's Church, from Rom. xiii, ver. 7. *Render therefore honour to whom honour is due.* After the sermon the procession moved in the following order:

The Glasgow Troop of Light Horse,
His Majesty's 71st Regiment,
The Lord Provost and Magistrates carrying their Staves of Office,
The Town Council,
The Gentlemen of the Committee of Management,
The Subscribers,
The Dean of Guild, and Members of the Merchants House,
The Convener of the Trades, and the Members of the Trades' House,
The Commissioners of Police, with their Staves of Office,
The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons,
The Faculty of Procurators.
Two Naval Officers, heading a Detachment of Sailors who had served under Lord Nelson—they carried a model of a Ship of War, from which they fired, at intervals, during the procession; also the Union Flag, and an Ensign with the following inscription, "We Fought and Conquered under Howe, Jervis, Duncan, and Nelson."
The different Mason Lodges, upwards of 30 in number, in the order of their seniority,
The Most Worshipful Sir John Stuart, Grand Master; Boyd Alexander, Esq. Member of Parliament, and a number of other Gentlemen, wearing the insignia of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The procession was closed by the Glasgow Highland regiment of volunteers, and the streets were lined by the Trades corps, the 5th Lanarkshire volunteers, and the Anderston and Canal volunteers.

The length of the procession was considerably more than a mile. On reaching the Green, the troops were formed into a hollow square, within which another square was composed of the masonic and other part of the possession; the Grand Master and his suite having taken their station on the site of the obelisk, a most impressive prayer was delivered by Dr Ritchie.

The Grand Master then addressed the Magistrates and Lodges as follows:

My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,

"Before proceeding to the interesting ceremony for which we are now assembled, permit me, in name of the Grand Master, to express his regret on account of his inability to be present on this occasion. As his representative, I beg leave to acknowledge the high honour conferred on me in being called upon to lay the foundation of a monument to the memory of so illustrious a hero. And I regret the less my inability to do justice to the merits of the departed warrior, and the patriotism of the inhabitants of this city, when I recollect the very excellent eulogium on both which you have already heard.

"That pre-eminent height to which his genius raised the already elevated naval fame of Britain; that terror of his name by which he so opportunely protected the great commercial interests of his country, justly intitled Lord Nelson to monuments of public gratitude, local as well as national.

"When I contemplate this truly respectable assemblage—Magistrates, public bodies, individuals, masonic associations, contributing by official rank and influence, by wealth, by demonstrations of brotherly love, to confer honour on the memory of the hero who died in conquering for his country—methinks his spirit hovering near, rejoices in your appropriate obedience to his last signal—"Every man of you has done his duty."

The Grand Master, assisted by the freemen of St John's Lodge, Glasgow, then laid the foundation stone with the usual solemnities. On the stone was the following inscription:

By the favour of Almighty God,
SIR JOHN STUART of ALLANBANK,
Bart.
Provincial Grand Master Mason
Of the Under Ward of Lanarkshire,
Laid this Foundation Stone of the Monument,
Erected by the Inhabitants of Glasgow,
In grateful remembrance of the eminent services
Of the Right Honourable
HORATIO LORD VISCOUNT NELSON,
Duke of Bronte in Sicily,
Vice Admiral of the White Squadron
Of his Majesty's Fleet, &c. &c.
Who, after a series of transcendant and heroic Atchievements, fell gloriously in the battle off Cape Trafalgar,
On the 21st October 1805.
This Stone was laid on the 1st August,
In the year of our Lord 1806,
Æra of Masonry 5806, and 46th year of the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign George the Third,
In presence of JOHN HAMILTON, Esq.
Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow,
And of the following Gentlemen, Members of the Committee of Subscribers to the Monument, viz.

John Hamilton, Cunninghame Corbett,
Robt. Dennistoun, David Conell,
Henry Monteith, Kirkman Finlay,
Henry Glasford, Archibald Campbell,
Gilbert Hamilton, William Penny
James Ewing, John Craig,
Thomas D. Douglas, William Dunlop, and
James Corbett, Colin Dunlop Donald,
Robert Bogle, Esquires.

Which undertaking may the Supreme God prosper.

The ceremony was closed by three times three cheers from the immense crowd, who were very strongly interested by a characteristic *trait* of the sailors, who rushed in, and kneeling, kissed the foundation stone with every mark of affectionate regard for their lamented illustrious Commander.

During the procession the vessels in the river, at the Broomielaw, displayed their flags; and the Harmony of Liverpool, Capt. WILKIE, fired 47 guns, being one for every year of Lord NELSON's age at the time of his death. When the foundation stone was laid, Captain Wilkie also fired a royal salute of 21 guns. Notwithstanding the immense concourse of spectators, supposed altogether at upwards of 80,000, the greatest good order was preserved, and no accident happened. In the afternoon, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and the Committee of Management, gave an elegant entertainment to Sir JOHN STUART and his suite in the Tontine. The collection at the Church amounted to about 80*l*.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Thursday, July 17. came on the trial of Robert Johnston, for breaking into the shop of Messrs Dicksons and Co. on the 16th of May and stealing therefrom about 35*l*. in bank notes, and a quantity of halfpence, &c. The manner of his detection was curious—he had carried home the notes, but had hid the half pence in a ditch near the Calton-hill, and left a pocket book he had also taken a little way off. A person finding the pocket book, traced the person's footsteps on the ground, which was covered with dew, to the place where the half-pence were concealed. Some men were sent next night to watch the place, suspecting he would return for the halfpence. Their patience was nearly exhausted, and they were going away, when they saw him come early in the morning to the place and seized him. Upon being carried to the Guard-house, the prisoner confessed the robbery; and told where he had left the notes at his lodgings, which were found accordingly. The Jury unanimously found him Guilty, but recommended him to mercy, on account of his former good character, and his candid confession of the crime. The Lord Justice-Clerk, after a very impressive address to the prisoner, pronounced sentence, that he be executed at Edinburgh on the 27th of August.—He has since received his Majesty's free pardon, on condition of serving in the army abroad.

On Thursday July 24. came on the trial of Catherine Robertson, otherwise Catherine Stewart, from Dundee, and George Bachelor, surgeon in Cupar Angus, accused of occasioning abortion in a young woman. From the nature of the investigation strangers were excluded. The Jury delivered their verdict next day, unanimously finding Robertson Guilty, and Bachelor Guilty actor art or part in the crime libelled. Lord Dunsinnan and Lord Meadowbank delivered their opinions in very excellent and pathetic speeches. The Lord Justice Clerk addressed the prisoners in a very energetic and pathetic speech, and pronounced the sentence of the Court, which was, that both the prisoners be transported beyond seas for seven years.

Monday, July 28. came on before the Court, the trial of John Hannah, from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, accused of the murder of Marion Robson, on the 16th of March last. The libel states, that this unfortunate girl was with child to the prisoner, who wished her to give it to some other person, which she repeatedly refused to do, and urged him to marry her. That being unable to prevail on her to deny the child

child she was with being his, he invited her to meet him near his master's house, on the 26th of March last, which she complied with; and, after being hid in some out-house till bed-time, she went with the prisoner to the place where he slept, where they remained together a considerable part of the night: That early next morning they left the master's house together, and in a field belonging to John Clark, Esq. of Nunland, near the place where the deceased's mother resided, the prisoner murdered her, by strangling her with her handkerchief, or something pulled strait about her neck, or by squeezing her throat with his hands, &c. The prisoner pled Not Guilty. The trial proceeded. Some witnesses were examined, when it appeared from the evidence of the mother of the girl, that there was a *mistomer* in the indictment, the father of the young woman, who was stated to be murdered, being denominated a *wright*, when in fact he was a *tailor*. The counsel for the prisoner contended, that this was fatal to the trial. The Court immediately stopt the trial, and directed the Jury to acquit the prisoner upon this indictment. The Jury retired to the robing room, and soon after returned with a verdict, unanimously finding the prisoner Not Guilty of the murder of Marion Robson, daughter of John Robson, wright, as libelled in the indictment, on which the prisoner was *assoilzied simpliciter*.

The Counsel for the Crown applied for a new warrant to commit him again to prison, for the murder of Marion Robson or Robertson, daughter of John Robson or Robertson, tailor, which was granted, and the prisoner was served with a new indictment, to stand trial on the 13th.

The second trial accordingly came on that day, when the pannel's counsel contended with much ingenuity of argument, that he could not be tried again for the same offence, which had already been remitted to the knowledge of an assize, who had acquitted him. The Court, on account of the importance of the question, ordered memorials, which are to be advised on the 3d of November.

Thursday July 31. came on the trial of Janet Hamilton, wife of Robert Paterson, farmer in North Commonside, and James Campbell, tailor in Wheelburn, accused of having preconceived malice against Wm. Craig, sen. farmer in South Commonside, and of having, on the 13th of April last, maliciously set fire to his farm steading, whereby the cart-house, stable, byre, and dwelling-house of the said Wm. Craig, were completely destroyed. The pannels both pled guilty, and subscribed a judiciel confession and acknowledgment of their guilt in presence of the Court and Jury, who, all in one voice, found the prisoners guilty of the crime libelled. The Court passed sentence of death on both the prisoners, ordaining them to be executed at Edinburgh the 10th of September next; but they have both been pardoned, on condition of being banished to Botany Bay for seven years.

On Monday Aug. 11. came on the trial of John Thomson, mason, lately residing at the foot of Leith Walk, and John Nilson, otherwise John Nelson, labourer, lately residing in South Leith, accused of forgery, and of fraudulently uttering and vending forged guinea notes of the Bank of Scotland, knowing them to be forged. The prisoners pled *Not Guilty*. The Jury unanimously found both prisoners guilty. The Counsel for the pannels pleaded in arrest of judgment, that no sentence could pass on the verdict, in respect that one of the Jurymen had gone out of Court after they were ordered by the Court to inclose, but before they actually were inclosed.

The clerks of Court, and the juryman himself, were examined on oath, relative to the circumstance. It appeared that the trial lasting till eight o'clock at night, the juryman found himself faint, and took the opportunity of the interval to go out to a public house to get some refreshment.—He staid about 18 minutes. The Court adjourned the consideration of the objection till Friday the 15th, when Mr Henry Cockburn and Mr David Cathcart were again heard in support of it, and the Lord Advocate and Solicitor general in reply.—The Court considered the objection of such material import, that memorials on the point were ordered to be given in, to be taken into consideration on the 3d of November next.

On Friday, Aug. 15. Henry Macgregor, in Spittal, and Janet Macgregor his daughter, accused of theft, were brought to the bar, and, on their own petition, sentenced to be banished forth of Scotland for life.

Lord Melville arrived at Edinburgh from London on the 28th of July. On Wednesday the 30th, his Lordship waited on the Lord Provost and Magistrates met in Council. His Lordship, in an impressive speech, addressed them on the subject of his late prosecution; and warmly thanked them for the kindness and attachment they had shown on the occasion. He had suffered much; but the strong expressions of regard evinced by his countrymen in general, was a sufficient compensation for all he had endured.

Lord Melville arrived at Crieff on the 5th

5th of August. The populace were so much elated at the joyful return of his Lordship, that they took his horses from his carriage, and drew him for about four miles, amidst unbounded huzzas.

On Monday, Aug. 12. the annual examination of the High School of Edinburgh took place. The young gentlemen in the different classes went through their exercises, in a manner that did great honour to themselves and their Masters. The Gold Medal, value 10 guineas, the gift of the late Colonel Peter Murray, was adjudged to Mr Henry Biggar, son of the late Mr Robert Biggar, Scientific, Dux of the highest class.

THUNDER STORMS.

A severe thunder storm was experienced in East Lothian in the forenoon of Saturday August 2. The morning was remarkably fine, but betwixt ten and eleven the sky became very dark and stormy, and soon burst into loud peals of thunder, preceded by flashes of lightning uncommonly vivid. The lightning broke upon the manse at Gladsmuir, and in an instant struck dead a female servant who was crossing the lobby of the house. No other person was in the least degree hurt, although the greater part of the family were within a few yards of the place where the fatal event happened, and witnesses of the melancholy scene. The lightning struck upon the ridge of the roof at the west end of the manse—from thence it descended down the lead, and entering the corner of a bed-room, ran along the bell wire, melting it all the way, and dissipating it into vapour. It descended with the wire to the lower story, and continued following the wire till the unfortunate young woman who suffered came within its reach; it then deserted the wire, tearing out the holdfast and scattering the plaister, and struck the poor girl on the head, where the hair was burned on a space about the size of a crown piece. The manse was for some time filled with smoke and sulphur, but no other damage happened to it than the falling of some slates from the roof.

A storm, exceeding in violence, perhaps any thing in remembrance, was experienced at Edinburgh and the neighbourhood, on Saturday Aug. 9. The thunder and lightning continued, without intermission, from two o'clock in the afternoon, till past eight o'clock in the evening. The lightning was forked and extremely vivid, and the peals of thunder tremendously loud. The rain fell in torrents, and continued to fall till 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. The storm was preceded by a heavy gust of wind, which seemed to darken the atmosphere by the quantity of dust it hurled into the air. The morning was very sultry, and the Thermometer stood at 73 in the shade.

During the storm a most violent squall of wind arose from the south-west, which overset and sunk a pleasure boat belonging to a gentleman in South Queensferry, then near the island of Inchcolm.—The owner of the boat, his servant, a skipper, and two tradesmen, all residing in Queensferry, were on board, and all unfortunately perished. On Sunday different boats and expresses were dispatched from Queensferry in quest of them. The Ferry Customhouse boat found one of the oars, the water ballast-box, and two deals, used as tables. A vessel off St Abb's Head had her mast shivered.

The storm throughout Etrick Forest was awfully grand and terrific.—In the town of Selkirk the rain descended in torrents, and rushed down the streets with irresistible violence, carrying every thing before it. On the road along Gala river, a man riding in a cart had his horse killed in an instant, but he himself escaped unhurt. In the Inn at Bankhouse, a servant maid was rendered for some time insensible by the events of the lightning.

At Kelso the storm was tremendous, and the fall of rain was so violent as to cause the rivers Tweed and Teviot to overflow their banks, with almost unexampled rapidity. Much damage has been sustained in the corn fields, on the banks of these rivers; a respectable farmer on Teviot-side lost eight score sheep, which were carried away by the rapidity of the current. A bridge near Birkhillside was destroyed. A new kiln at Newtown, near Melrose, was swept away, and the mill materially damaged. Lord Minto's house at Minto, has likewise experienced considerable injury from the overflowing of a rivulet near the house. We have also heard of the destruction of several cottages, and a great many trees have been torn from the banks, and carried away. The same evening, A. Kennedy, the Berwick carrier, in returning to Kelso with his cart, was nearly lost at the mouth of the Eden.

The storm was very severe in the West. It was particularly felt in the vicinity of Kilsyth. At 2 o'clock of August 6. the house of Mr Corbet, at Bar, was struck with lightning. It penetrated almost every corner and crevice of the building. The north gavel was shaken to its foundation; the south was overset in part; and both the front and back walls, as well as every partition, and the roof, were dreadfully torn. Large stones in the corners of the building are burst asunder, and every pane of

of glass is shivered to pieces; the dining room was on fire, and was with difficulty extinguished amidst the confusion and dismay which seized every member of the family. It is truly wonderful, that they all escaped alive. Although they were scattered through the apartments of the house, and although the dreadful effects of the lightning were seen in the rents of the walls, within a few inches of the place where they sat, all have escaped without any material injury. Two of the servants complain of pain in their head, and they are both deaf of one ear, but this is all the injury they have suffered.—The shock was so great, that it was felt at the distance of two miles. The houses were shaken; some doors were thrown open; and the slates of the roofs clattered as in a tempest of wind. The ground was torn up in several places in the neighbourhood of the house.

On Friday morning, July 11. there was a violent storm of thunder and rain at Kelso, which continued for several hours. A woman in the village of Hilton had a narrow escape from the lightning, which broke on the spindle of the wheel upon which she was at work, and singed the hut on the rock, without injuring her. A woman in the village of Hadden was struck by the lightning, and much injured.

Same day at Dunning and the neighbourhood, there was a violent thunder storm. A house in Newton of Condie was struck with the electric fluid, and the walls and floor considerably damaged. A vast quantity of water gushed up through the chasms in the earth, happily however, no person was hurt.

FIRES.

Several very destructive fires have happened within these few months in Scotland.—On the 5th of December last, the fine new inn at Uphall, (built a few years ago by the Hon. Henry Erskine, and possessed by Thomas Ramsay,) was totally consumed in a few hours, with all the furniture, linens, &c. of considerable value. The fire happened in the night time, and the family and several lodgers narrowly escaped with their lives.—On the 11th of the same month, the cotton mill of Garlhew near Bulfron took fire, and was reduced to ashes in the course of an hour.—On the 24th, a fire broke out in the stables of John Ettles, inn-keeper in Inverness, by which several horses unfortunately perished, and considerable damage was done to the buildings.—On the 27th of the same month, the flax mill at Ayr was consumed by fire, with all the stock and materials.—On the 24th of January, three thatched dwelling houses near the lint mill of Wooden in Roxburgh-shire, were burnt down.

On the 13th of April, the cart house on the farm of South Commonside, in Renfrewshire, possessed by William Craig, sen. was wilfully set on fire, whereby the cart-house, stable, byre, and dwelling house adjoining, were completely destroyed, with several carts and farm utensils, and various articles of household furniture.—Two persons have been apprehended, tried, and convicted of the above crime.—*See Court of Justiciary.*

Early on the morning of the 21st April a fire was discovered in the barn yard of the farm of Ferryvale, in the parish of Skene, Aberdeenshire. A number of people soon convened, who were extremely active in extinguishing the fire, which had broke out in two hay stacks; but the flames had got to so great height, that one of them was burnt to ashes, and the other nearly destroyed. At same time, a fire was discovered in the inside of the dwelling house, and it was found that the house itself had been also set fire to in three or four places, and in different apartments.—From these circumstances there remains little doubt of the whole being wilfully done.

On the 26th April an alarming fire broke out at Ruthven in Badenoch, by which several houses were totally consumed.

On the 3d of May, a fire broke out in a thatched house in the Bridgend, Dumfries, and communicated to a chair-maker's work shop adjoining; and though immediate assistance was procured, both houses were consumed in a very short time.

On the 29th of May a very alarming fire broke out in the stables of the Salutation Inn at Perth, but which was fortunately got under, after destroying a quantity of hay, oats, and biscuit. Two barrels of gun powder in cartridges happened to be lodged in the hay loft at the time, which were removed, with much alacrity and courage, by Robert Fenton, butcher, just when the fire had catched the hoops of the barrels.

On the 11th of July, a fire broke out in a close in the Calton, Glasgow, which entirely destroyed a thatched house of two stories, and damaged two others. Eleven families were burnt out.

On Monday July 11. the First Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, commanded by the Right Hon. Colonel Charles Hope, (Lord Justice Clerk,) went upon permanent duty. There were upwards of 500 men in the field. The permanent duty continued ten days.

A new bank has just been established at Castle Douglas, under the firm of "*The Galloway Banking Company.*" The partners

ners are declared to be, Sir William Douglas of Castle Douglas, Bart. James Hannay of Blairinnie, Wm. Douglas of Almorness, advocate, and John Napier of Mollance (manager.) The Notes bear date June 19. 1806.

The lands and estate of Lethindy, in Perthshire, were lately sold by public auction in three lots, for the sum of L.57,250.

Seven farms, all the property of one Nobleman, consisting of 2203 acres, Scots measure, were lately let in Galloway for the sum of 7440l.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dr Warburton to be Bishop of Limerick, in the room of the deceased Dr Barnard; and William Fletcher, Esq. to be one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Judge Johnson, resigned.

The king has presented the Rev. John Ross to the church of Crawford, vacant by the death of Mr J. M'Conochie.

Thomas Thomson, Esq. advocate, has been appointed Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland, and was on July 10 admitted by the Court of Session, and took the oaths accordingly.

MARRIAGES.

D. Oliphant, Esq. Second in Council at Prince of Wales's Island, immediately after landing there, to Miss Wedderburne, daughter of Sir David Wedderburne, and sister to the Lady of Philip Dundas, Esq. the Governor.

July 21 By special licence, by the Bishop of London, in his Lordship's chapel at Fulham, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Hon. Miss Catherine Eden, second daughter of Lord Auckland.

21. At his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's house, London, Lord Viscount Ossulston, son of the Earl of Tankerville, to Mademoiselle De Grammont, eldest daughter of the Duc De Grammont, and grand daughter to the Duc De Polignac.

30. At London, Rear Admiral John MacDougall, to Miss Wright, only daughter of Richard Wright, Esq, East Hurling Hall, Norfolk.

— At ditto, Lord Walpole, to Mrs Chamberlayne.

—. At Lochend, Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, of the 10th foot, to Miss Warrender, only daughter of the late Sir P. Warrender, Bart. of Lochend.

31. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstoun, to Lady Carmichael, relict of Sir John Gibson Carmichael, Bart. and daughter of Cornelius Elliot, Esq. writer to the signet.

31. At London, Lieut. Col. Broadhead, to Miss Ross, daughter of the late Major-General Patrick Ross.

Aug. 1. At Dunglass, the seat of Sir Jas. Hall, Bart. Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the late Earl of Selkirk.

4. At Irvine, Robert Thomson, Esq. of Daljarrock, to Miss Elizabeth Crawfurd, sister of the late Moses Craufurd, Esq. of Newfield.

8. At Leith, Mr George Butterworth, Edinburgh, to Miss Elizabeth White, youngest daughter of Patrick White, Esq.

17 At Bayle Farm, near Kingston, Lord Foley, to Lady Cecilia Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Duke of Leinster,

—. At Berwick-upon Tweed, John Kingley, Esq. Ensign in the 8th regiment of foot, aged 17, and a ward in Chancery, to Miss Maria Taylor, a young lady about the same age, daughter of Mr J. Taylor, bookseller.

18. At Kelvin Grove, Colin Campbell, Esq. youngest son of Archibald Campbell, Esq of Jura, to Miss Dennistoun, eldest daughter of Richard Dennistoun, Esq merchant, Glasgow.

—. Mr John M'Kerrell, of Paisley, to Miss Helen Stewart, daughter of the late Mr Archibald Stewart, of Greenock.

BIRTHS.

July 22. At Appin House, Mrs Robertson Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, a son.

Aug. 1. At Gordon Lodge, the Lady of Brigadier General Gordon Cuming, of Pitlurg, a son.

1. At Chapel House, near Faversham, Lady Annabella Macleod, a son.

3. At London, the Lady of the Hon. Brigadier-General Stewart, a son.

3. At Dalhousie Castle, the Countess of Dalhousie, a son.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs William Gordon M'Crae, a son.

4. At Edinburgh, Mrs Fergusson of Balyoukan, a son.

6. At Ditto, Lady Frances Buchanan Riddel, a daughter.

7. At Largie House, Lady Macdonald Lockhart, a daughter.

8. At Opisdale, Mrs Gilchrist, a son.

10. At London, the Lady of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. a daughter

—. At Bemersyde, Mrs Haig of Bemersyde, a daughter.

16. At Preston, Mrs Baron Seton of Preston, a son.

Lately, at Eccles, the Lady of John Maitland, Esq. of Eccles, Sheriff of the county of Wigton, a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

At Wynoud, in summer 1805, Captain Thomas Dickson of the Hon. India Company's service.

1805. *Aug.* 14 At Bombay, Mr J. Skene, surgeon, on the Bombay establishment, and third son of the late Captain James Skene of Aberdeen.

Oct. 27. At Arcot, in the East Indies, Cornet David D. Hamilton, of the 5th regiment of native cavalry, son of John Hamilton Dundas, of Duddingstoun, Esq.

Nov. 7. In his command at Bangalore, Major James Wilson of the 1st battalion 4th regiment native infantry.

Dec. 18. At Calcutta, Major George Foulis, 4th regiment native infantry.

1806. *Feb.* In India, Lieut.-Col. P. Dallas, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

May. At Petersburgh, Mr Thomas Gordon, merchant.

July 10. At London, the Lady of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.

14. At Ayr, Miss Jean Maria Barton, daughter of John Barton, Esq. late merchant in Jamaica.

15. At London, after a painful illness, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Duncan, relict of Sir William Duncan, Bart. aunt of the late Viscount Duncan, and eldest daughter of Sackville Tufton, seventh Earl of Thanet, and Mary Saville, youngest daughter and co-heiress of William Marquis of Halifax.

15. At Dumfries, Mr John Aiken, writer.

16. At Inveresk, George Buchan Sydserff, second son of F. B. Sydserff, of Ruchlaw, Esq.

17. At Manse of Strichen, the Rev. Mr William Anderson, minister of the gospel of that parish, in the 49th year of his age, and 21st of his ministry.

17. At Leith, Mrs Helen Neilson, spouse to Mr Thomas Gladstone, merchant, aged 66 years.

18. At Southfod, Miss Marion Aitken, daughter of Mr Alexander Aitken, Leith.

18. At Kemnay House, in the 19th year of her age, Miss Elizabeth Burnett, second daughter of the late Alex. Burnett of Kemnay, Esq.

18. At Musselburgh, Capt. Thomas Stuart, late of the 78th regiment of foot.

19. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Lundie, daughter of the late Dr James Lundie, physician in Haddington.

19. At Ashurst, Mr Henry Spottiswoode, youngest son of the late John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode.

19. At Greenock, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs Elisabeth Morrison.

21. At Luncarty, near Perth, Mr William Morrison, bookseller.

—. At Wakefield House, near North Shields, George Wakefield, Esq. a partner in the Northumberland Bank. Two days before, he was confirmed by the Bishop, with his children, having recently left the Society of Quakers, and joined the Established Church.

22. At Yarmouth, Hector, the eldest son of Major Alexander, a fine spirited youth of 13. The accident which caused his death is shocking to relate: On Friday the 11th, he went on board the Resolution, at Yarmouth, for the first time, as a midshipman; and eager to display an equality of courage with his new associates, he mounted the rigging, and fell from a considerable height on the deck fractured both his arms, and one thigh, and received a violent contusion on the head.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr James Moir, teacher of languages, in the 93d year of his age.

23. At Leith-fort, suddenly, Col. W. P. Smith, commanding the Royal Artillery in Scotland, an excellent officer, and an accomplished gentleman.

25. At Newlands, Mr James Hutton, merchant, Glasgow; and on the 26th, at the same place, Mrs Catharine Livingstone his wife.

25. At Edinburgh, Daniel Scott, Esq. youngest son of the late Walter Scott, Esq. writer to the signet.

26. At ditto, Mrs Mary Mitchelson, relict of James Home, Esq. clerk to the signet, and one of the depute clerks of Session.

26. At Portobello, Mrs Janet Stirling, relict of the late George M'Queen, Esq. Collector of the Cess for the city of Edinburgh.

27. At Southfield Grove, near Edinburgh, William Inglis, Esq. of Harden Green.

28. The Rev. Alexander Grant, minister of Glenrinnes.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Binning, daughter of the late Charles Binning, Esq. of Pilmuir.

29. At Edinburgh, the Reverend James M'Conochie, minister of Crawford.

—. In Saxony, Prince Lewis Charles Frederic of Saxe Cobourg, Lieutenant-General in the service of the Emperor of Austria, in his 53d year.

—. At her house in Kensington Gore, in her 70th year, the Hon. Mary Leigh, only surviving sister and heiress of Edward Lord Leigh, of Stonleigh Abbey, which title became extinct at his death. By her demise, one of the finest estates in England comes to her heir at law (to whom is not yet known, but it is believed to Lord Craven,) not less, at the present rents, than 17,000l. in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire. But what makes this estate of immense

mense value is, that the rents have not been raised these sixty years; the good old Lady not wishing to raise them, as her brother had adopted that line of conduct; and at this moment, if re-let, it is supposed the annual revenue would not be less than 50,000l. Few deaths have happened, that will be more generally felt and regretted than that of this excellent woman. In her, the poor have lost a benefactress, whose boundless stores were ever open to their relief. Though a retired, and in many respects singular character, few were more generally respected; and constantly surrounded by her friends, she passed her life in the exercise of those christian and social virtues, which gave a lustre to riches, and add dignity to hospitality.

Aug. 1. Mr Robert Brown, schoolmaster of Stevenston, Ayrshire, in the 85th year of his age, and 58th of his office as a parochial teacher. He was an honest man, a kind neighbour, and a diligent teacher.

2. At Edinburgh, Miss Hay, daughter of the deceased George Hay, Esq. of Mount blairy.

3 At Long Hermiston, Mr John Hill, farmer and an eminent horse-dealer.

5. At the Hermitage, near Leith, Mrs Fleming Primrose, daughter of the deceased Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart. of Dunipace.

Aug. 5. At Helensburgh, the Rev. James Steven, of Glasgow.

5. At Swansea, in Wales, suddenly, the Earl of Llandaff. His Lordship was in perfect health the evening before, out walking, and enjoying the beauties of the romantic scenery in the neighbourhood of Swansea. He had also bespoke a play for the following evening. In the interim he was found dead in his bed.

Sir John Chardin Musgrave, Bart. of Eden Hall.

7. At Coniston, Miss Smith, daughter of George Smith, Esq. of Coniston.

12. At Beckenham, Kent, deeply lamented, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Dacre, relict of Thomas Barrett Lord Dacre, of Belhouse, Essex, and sister to the late Earl Camden.

13. At Dundee, Miss E. C. Mylne, daughter of the late Thomas Mylne of Mylnefield, Esq.

17 At Sanson House, Miss Jane Dundas, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General Francis Dundas.

19. At Edinburgh, Alexander Wolfe Law, infant son of Mr James Law, surgeon.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Aug. 4.	214	12½ pr.	66 ⅛
8.	214 15	10 11 —	64 ¾
15.	214⅛	5¼ ⅛ —	61 2
22.	214½	5⅛ ¼ —	61 2

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Aug. 4.	74 86	30 38	22 30	60 64
11.	70 80	30 37	22 30	66 70
18.	70 81	30 38	22 29	66 72
25.	70 80	30 37	20 27	66 72

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. 1.	43 0	26 0	21 0	21 0
8.	41 0	27 0	20 0	21 0
15.	41 0	26 0	21 0	22 0
22.	42 0	26 0	21 0	22 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	d.
Aug. 5.	376	18	17½		13	11
12.	220	18	17½	62	13	11
19.	370	18	17½	87	13	11
26.	240	18	17½	48	13	11

Errata.—P. 423. col. 2. line 17. *for* for, *read* far. 426, c. 1. l. 2. *for* are *read* is. 508, c. 2. l. 50. *for* The *read* One. 509, c. 1. l. 44. *for* justly, *read* just. Ib. c. 2. l. 15. *for* could, *read* would. Ib. c. 2. l. 30. *for* power, *read* poem. 510, c. 1. l. 5. insert a. Ib. c. 1. l. 7. *for* but, *read* and. Ib. c. 2. l. 27. insert at.
P. 469, c. 1. l. 36. *for* 510l. per annum, *read* 150l. per annum.

Drawn by J.C.

Eng.d by A.Robertson

DOWN CASTLE

For the above Mag.e Dublin Literary Miscellany by A Constable